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PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Dnks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,948—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1897.

INSIST UPON HAVING **MILKMAID** BRAND **CONDENSED MILK** Largest Sale in the World.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.L.AUSTRALIA	6901	I. Reeves	20th March.
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th „
B.L. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	3rd April.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	10th „
B.L.PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	17th „
* CARTHAGE	5196	M. De Horne	24th „
B.L.BRITANNIA	6525	J. L. Parfitt	1st May.
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	8th „
B.L.CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	15th „
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
* THAMES	4258	W. J. Nantes	21st May.
B.L.CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	28th „
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	4th June.
B.L.COROMANDEL	4652	F. H. Seymour	11th „
* GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	18th „
B.L.INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	25th „

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

In order to suit the convenience of travellers during the prevalence of the existing epidemic in Bombay, the P. & O. Company have arranged that Passengers arriving by the Mail trains in Bombay can proceed direct on board the outgoing Mail steamers on the morning of sailing, and breakfast and luncheon will be served at the usual hours. A steamer to convey Passengers will leave the Ballard Pier at 7-30 a.m.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier (not Mazagon) before 8 a.m. on the day of sailing.

Before the departure of the Mail steamer, it is necessary for the Health Officer of the Port to hold a medical inspection of the Passengers and crew, and it is particularly requested that Passengers will muster at 1 p.m., for that purpose.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at noon on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 8th March, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st Apl. 1897.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st May 1895.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	12th Apl.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	12th May.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

A Surgeon and a Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

		1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS		Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS		Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Llyod's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	21st March 1897.

Connecting at Penang with the s.s. AGLAIA to Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, March 16, 1897.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA (JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP Co.)

S. S. "MUKE MARU," Captain P. Going, 3,312 Tons, will SAIL for TUTICORIN SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on or about the 18th instant. For freight and passage apply to

T. YATSUI,
Manager.

Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 11th March, 1897.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S.S. ARCHIMEDE … 1st April, 1897.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going *via* Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore 8th of each month.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March 4, 1897

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

[illegible]EWARD PASSAGES booked without [illegible] and on the most favourable terms. Berth [illegible]cted, with special attention to grouping. [illegible]OAR AND CONTINENTAL RAIL[illegible] procured. [illegible]FFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. [illegible] existing concessions. [illegible]t on arrival. [illegible] BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND [illegible]ent rates. [illegible]ied gratis, and general info[illegible]

[illegible]SSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

[illegible]SON and Co., East India [illegible]gents, undertake all Agency Busi[illegible] [illegible]. Charing Cross, London.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 20th March, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of incoming English Mail steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDVIE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 23rd March, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on the 18th March, about noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND MADRAS.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, about 18th March.

FOR COAST PORTS AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHUPRA," 1,944 tons, about 26th March.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 27th March

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 17th March, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore. For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 16th March, 1897.

KING, KING & CO., BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

P. ROUSSET, Acting Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CHLORINE.

THE most Powerful and Energetic Germicide and Disinfectant.

TREACHER'S CHLORINE POWDERS.

An Easy and Cheap method of producing this Gas. ONE POWDER is sufficient to thoroughly disinfect 1,000 cubic feet of Air.

Per Packet of 6 Powders,
Re. 1-8-0.

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

CHLORIDE OF LIME.

A FRESH SHIPMENT
JUST ARRIVED,
Perfectly Dry and Fully Chlorinated
Per Bottle, Annas 12.
SPECIAL RATE PER CASE.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home, and good Library. Special attention paid to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P." Advertising Dept. "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

LIGHT WINES SUITABLE FOR THE COMING HOT WEATHER

RHINE AND —MOSELLE WINES.—

TRADE MARK

THE whole of our HOCKS and MOSELLES are imported direct from Coblentz.

HOCKS.

		CASH. Qts. Rs.	a.	CASH. Pts. Rs.	a.	CREDIT. Qts. Rs.	a.	CREDIT. Pts. Rs.	a.
GEISENHEIM, good flavour and body	per doz.	27	0	14	8	30	0	16	4
HOCHHEIM, an agreeable dinner wine	„	33	8	17	8	37	8	19	4
JOHANNESBERG, the Prince of Hocks	„	58	0	30	0	65	8	33	8
LIEBFRAUMILCH, rich in character and flavour	„	52	0	27	8	58	8	30	8
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs), of great fragrance, pure and natural	„	37	0	...		41	4	...	
LAUBENHEIM, a light dinner wine	„	28	0	15	0	32	4	16	12
OPPENHEIM	„	22	0	14	8	24	8	16	4
NIERSTEIN, very soft and of good bouquet	„	38	0	20	8	42	8	23	0
SUPERIOR SPARKLING HOCK,	„	53	8	28	0	59	0	32	4
FINE SPARKLING MOSELLES, fine full flavour	„	46	4	25	0	51	8	27	12
SUPERIOR SPARKLING, very fragrant	„	54	0	31	0	60	4	34	8
FINEST SPARKLING, NONPAREIL, very rich delicious bouquet	„	68	8	37	8	76	8	42	0
SAUTERNES, delicate flavour	„	25	8	14	8	28	8	16	0
BARSAC, light Table Wine	„	27	8	15	0	30	8	16	12
HUNGARIAN WINES.									
CARLOWITZ, Fine Old	„	22	8	12	8			14	0
CARLOWITZ	„	15	8	...				...	

TREACHER & CO., LD., BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

TWO IMPORTANT NEW BOOKS.

IN 2 VOLUMES.

PRICE Rs. 4-0.

SPECIAL COLONIAL EDITION.

NANSEN'S FARTHEST NORTH,

Being the Narrative of the Voyage and Exploration of the "Fram" 1893-96, and the Fifteen Months' Sledge Expedition, by Dr. Nansen and Lieut. Johansen.

With an Appendix by Otto Sverdrup.

☞ THE LONDON PRICE OF THIS WORK is £ 2-2.

MARIE CORELLI'S NEW BOOK.

Marie Corelli's New Novel : "ZISKA, or The Problem of a Wicked Soul."

SPECIAL COLONIAL EDITION.

Paper Covers, Rs. 2. Cloth Binding, Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & CO.'S DISINFECTANTS.

			Rs.	a.
CARBOLIC PEAT	per	cwt.	10	0
CARBOLIC POWDER 10 per cent	„	„	7	0
CARBOLIC ACID	„	gallon	3	8
HUNTER'S DEODORISING TANT	„	cwt.	7	0
SOLUBLE DISINFECTING FLUID	„	gallon.	3	8
CRESOLINE		„	3	8
PERCHLORIDE OF MERCURY	„	lb.	4	0
MANGANESE BINOXIDE	„	cwt.	45	0
SULPHURIC ACID	„	Case of 4 Jars.	30	0
BURNETT'S FLUID	„	gallon.	6	0
PERMANGANATE OF POTASH	„	cwt.	160	0
NAPHTHALINE	„	„	75	0
CHLORINATED LIME	„	„	40	0

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

JUST ARRIVED,

FELT HATS,	STRAW HATS,	SOFT CAPS,
FROM Rs. 6-8.	Rs. 3-8.	FROM Rs. 3.

OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.

THORPE AND CO.,

TAILORS, SHIRT-MAKERS, GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CHLORINATED LIME

PRONOUNCED THE BEST DESINFECTANT.

FRESH, PERFECTLY DRY, OF FULL STRENGTH.

As supplied to the principal BANKS, CLUBS, GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHMENTS, etc., etc.

Also a Complete Stock of other Disinfectants.

BEYNON & CO., BOMBAY & POONA.

BICYCLE BROOCHES,

IN 18 CARAT GOLD, Rs. 40.

BICYCLE SCARF PIN,

IN 18 CARAT GOLD, Rs. 25.

ALL THE LATEST LONDON NOVELTIES AT

MARCKS & CO., LD.

The Most Magnificent and UP-TO-DATE STOCK of 18 Carat Jewellery and PRESENTATION WARE.

NEW STOCK of Ladies' Jewelled Earstuds.
NEW STOCK of Ladies' Gold Watch Chains.
NEW STOCK of Ladies' Watches.
NEW STOCK of Ladies' Finger Rings.
NEW STOCK of Ladies' Necklaces, Brooches and Bangles.
NEW STOCK of Gentlemen's Watches.
NEW STOCK of Gentlemen's Jewellery.
NEW STOCK of Silver Ware.
NEW STOCK of Electroplate Ware.
NEW STOCK of Oak Cabinet Ware.
NEW STOCK in all Departments.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COURVOISIER'S BRANDY,

CONSUMED LARGELY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

IT IS a SIGNIFICANT FACT, despite the proverb that a prophet has no honour in his own country that it is precisely in France and along the Riviera, where this Brand enjoys the greatest popularity, commanding, in short, the highest price in the Market. Rs. 2-4 per bottle of D. C. OOMRIGUR, D. D. BANNA, M. P. BARIA, J. N. GAZDAR, E. B. LAKDAWALA and J. F. KATHOKE, and other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.

GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.

CAUTION.

OUR Constituents are requested, in their own interests and ours, to carefully examine the boxes of Cigars offered to them as "BAHADURS" and to note :

1. That the labels are intact, it having frequently been brought to our notice that discarded boxes of our brands have been refilled with some worthless imitation. It is therefore advisable to destroy discarded boxes to prevent fraud.

2.—That the boxes bear three distinct Labels, as shown :
A Yellow one in front with our Firm's Signature.
A Red and Gold oval label with the word "BAHADUR."
An Adelaide Exhibition Award label.

3.—That the lid of the boxes bears the brand "BAHADUR."
In the absence of any of these distinctive marks, the Cigars offered are not of our manufacture.

Genuine Bahadurs are obtainable from all respectable Dealers throughout the world.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO., MADRAS.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED ! **VALVOLINE** THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT !

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers
„ Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
„ The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloway's and Cochrane's Boilers Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH, SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA

H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.

H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

T Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS,

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS
READING AND LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK of INDIA, Ld., will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and MONDAY, 19th and 22nd instant, those days being Holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881."

C. BERESFORD,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

A BRANCH of the Bank has THIS DAY been OPENED at SURAT, and the GOVERNMENT TREASURY there TRANSFERRED to the Bank's charge.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 15th March, 1897.

NOTICE.

MR. GUY DOBREE LYS; our former Travelling Canvasser in our Wholesale Spirit, Beer, and Wine Department is NO LONGER in our Service.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
41, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given that MR. RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE BHAISETT, who was an Assistant in our Firm is NO LONGER in our Service since the 1st instant.

CURSETJEE AND EDULJEE, DUBASHES.
Bombay, 17th March, 1897.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for PROVISIONING the prisoners of the House of Correction, Byculla, for a period of four months, commencing 1st April, 1897, will be received by the Undersigned up to 1 p.m., on the 24th instant.

Futher particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

C. N. HALL,
Superintendent,
House of Correction.

NOTICE.

ASSOCIACAO GOANO DE MUTUO AUXILIO, LIMITED.

MEMBERS are hereby informed that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Association will be held at the Registered Office of the Association No. 9, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, on SUNDAY, the 28th March 1897, at 11 A.M. Business.—

1. To approve the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year 1896.
2. To approve the Estimate of Expenditure for the year 1897.
3. To elect a new Board of Directors and their substitutes for the year 1897-98.
4. To elect Auditors and their substitutes for 1897.
5. To declare a Dividend.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. G. A. REBELLO,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

PACKAGES and PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.

PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS
For CROFT & Co.'s (OPORTO)
CELEBRATED WINES.

CROFT'S PARTICULAR,
Rs. 120 per dozen.

CROFT'S TAWNY OLD PORT,
Rs. 48 per dozen.

CROFT'S WHITE PORT,
Rs. 52 per dozen.

CROFT'S FRUITY PORT,
Rs. 30 per dozen.

Apply to
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, Bank Street.
Or,
Retail Agents:—
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

N.B.—Ask for Labels with our Names on Bottles before buying.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS.
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"GYMKHANAS."
"BEACONSFIELDS; BAHADURS."
And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.
"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."
The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

GENUINE
HAVANNA CIGARS,
In boxes of 25 and 50.

J. NEUBERG,
51 ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 17th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Grant Road, Bellaram Street, near Methodist Church, and opposite to Moos Building, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood furniture, plated, glass, and crockeryware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, a handsome strong-built victoria with a powerful grey horse and harness, a handsome strong varnished dog cart with hood, one English-made Goahinan saddle with bridle from Army and Navy Co-operative Stores, a large collection of choice and rare plants, consisting of palms, roses, lilies, ferns, begonias, etc., the property of W. LIEBSCHWAGER, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF SWISS STORES.

On TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Church Gate Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Singer and Co., a large quantity of Swiss and French oilmanstores, consisting of very old and superior brandy, wines, clarets, liqueurs, perfumery, syrup, toilette water, chocolate, soaps, hair brushes, combs, salt, fittings furniture, and show cases, gold and silver jewellery, corks and capsules, cheese, ham, a collection of postage stamps, etc., etc.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNET and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, valuable furniture, platedware, glass and crockeryware, pictures, piano, horses, carriages, etc., the property of Surgeon-Colonel D. HUGHES.

Catalogues will be published four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quatity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong glass, fronted miniature brougham in good order.
1 powerful bay Arab horse, aged, goes in single and double harness.
1 C B grey pony, about 13 hands, quiet to ride and drive.
1 second-hand victoria, with a chesnut Arab horse and harness.
1 strong high wheeled dog cart in good order.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE VACANT PIECE OF LAND AT NEPEAN SEA ROAD, MALABAR HILL.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees and on account and risk of the Bombay Land Improvement and Trading Co., Ld., the mortgagors, the following valuable vacant piece of land:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate on the west side of Nepean Sea Road, containing by admeasurement 16,196 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the east by the said Road, on the south partly by the property of the representative of Nusserwanjee Cowasjee Vacha-Ghandi, deceased, and partly by the seashore, on the west by the seashore, and on the north by the property described in the will of Framjee Cowasjee Marker as the northern portion of the testator's Nepean Sea Road property, which said piece of land forms part of that numbered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Survey No. 48, new Survey No. 7141.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 17th March, 1897.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND OTHER GOODS, &c., &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Colaba, in the Goods Shed of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, a quantity of unclaimed luggage and other goods, etc., etc.

ALSO

1 bundle cotton, Kosi to Church Gate, invoice bill No, 85219, 6 11 95,
1 bundle cotton, Jagadhri to Carnac Bridge, invoice bill No. 16, 20 11 95.
1 parcel Khara Furrukhabad to Grant Road, invoice bill No. 70323, 18 2 96.
1 parcel Toka Chintz, Balotra to Churni Road, No. 95, 24 2 96.
2 bundles cotton, Agra Fort to Grant Road, No. 1667, 10 1 96.
1 box iron pieces Dhoraji to Grant Road, No. 47, 6 12 95,
1 bundle iron cart, Carnac Bridge to Huklesvra, No. 110, 1 4 95
1 empty box, Dadar to Saiyan, No. 26179, 21 5 96.
1 parcel drawing paper and crayons, Grant Road to Ahmedabad, No. 75416, 15 5 96.
1 box carpenter's tools, Ankleshvar to Baroda, No. 71, 30 6 96.
1 bundle gunny, Mandesvar to Carnac Bridge, No. 253, 5 6 96.
3 packages, Cj cart, with wheels, Bareilly to Grant Road, No 2, 2 7 96.
5 utensils for extracting oil, Goyagate to Bahadurpur, No. 64, 9 9 95.
2 wooden old cots and box sundries, Khundwa to Bombay, No. 91-3, 2 12 95.
2 casks earth, Hattwas City to Carnac Brigde, No. 6, 7 7 96.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 17th March, 1897.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Arthur Crawford Markets, on TUESDAY, the 23rd March, 1897, at 11 a.m., the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle-dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter Houses, Bandora, for 12 months, from 1st April, 1897, to 31st March, 1898, and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Market, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish Market, Foras Road Fish Market, Colaba Fish Market, and Pedder Market, Mazagon, from fresh and salt fish-sellers, &c., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered either in line or outside under the eaves of the markets, for 12 months from 1st April, 1897, to 31st March, 1898.

For particulars and conditions of these sales, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the Office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets, or to the undersigned. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 17th March, 1897.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the tent, No. 24, near the Bandstand, Esplanade, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, one full compass mahogany iron frame cottage piano by Soundy and Co. in good order, windproof lamps, table ornaments, strong-built light victoria with handsome silver grey mare and harness, etc., the property of a gentleman.

The property is on view.

SALE OF 293 BALES OLD JULGAUM GINNED COTTON.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba, by order and in the juths of Messrs. Bhimjee Shamjee and Co., and on account and at the risk of Govindjee Virum, 293 full-pressed bales old Julgaum ginned cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Wilderness Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture by John Roberts and others, best electro-plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet toned mahogany square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne light victoria, light ribbed dog-cart, young chesnut waler horse, chesnut Arab galloway, sets of single harness, D B B L, fowling piece by Rodrigues, with implements in case, windproof lamps, table ornaments, etc., the property of W W SQUIRE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 17th March, 1897.

LAURIE'S GREAT NORTHERN HOTEL,
DELHI.

Situated outside the Native City, a most healthy locality, oldest establishment in the North-West.

Cook's Hotel Coupons accepted. Branches at Allahabad, Agra and the Longwood, Simla.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

THE favourite of Princes or peasants, rich or poor Families or working class in the world renowned SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, which is now to be seen in every Village in India and is to be had in whole of India from North to South and East to West. We are known in India, Ceylon and Burmah and all throughout the world as Singer, the sole manufacturers for Singer's Sewing Machines.

NOTICES.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and MONDAY, the 19th and 22nd MARCH, 1897, being Public Holidays, under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned, at 12 noon, on the 22nd March, 1897, for the FEED for two years of the Horses belonging to the General Post Office

2. Tenderers should specify the Rate per month for each Horse.

3. A deposit of Rs. 500 must accompany each Tender which will be forfeited to Government in the event of the party whose Tender may be accepted failing to fulfil the Contract.

4. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

5. The conditions of the Contract Deed, and all other particulars may be learnt by personal application at the General Post Office between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

W. MERRETT,
Presidency Postmaster.
Bombay, General Post Office, March 1, 1897.

NOTICE.

WITH a view to preventing the BUBONIC FEVER, which is now committing such ravages in Bombay, spreading to Hyderabad, where many people are fleeing for safety, the Government of His Highness the Nizam are adopting certain precautionary measures. These are:—

(1) The detention at Wadi of *all* Second and Third Class Passengers, from Stations west of Wadi, for a few hours, to admit of a thorough examination and the treatment, by duly qualified Medical Officers, of any one found to be ill. Females will be attended to by a Lady Doctor. First Class Passengers, being few in number, are examined immediately on the arrival of the trains, and passed at once, or detained for treatment, as may be considered desirable.

(2) Registers are maintained at Wadi Station of all passengers coming from the Bombay side, and of their addresses while here. This will enable the local Medical Officers to have passengers under observation for a week or ten days, so that any case of illness can be at once attended to, and approved methods of disinfecting used to prevent the spread of the contagion.

(3) All Through Booking to Stations on the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways from Stations west of Wadi is strictly prohibited. Fresh tickets must therefore be purchased at Wadi.

(4) The importation into Hyderabad Territory of any food-grains from Poona or any Stations west of Poona is prohibited. Any such consignments of grain will not be permitted to pass the Customs Houses.

(5) There is a Refreshment Room at Wadi Station and also a Dharamsala, so that all classes of passengers can be accommodated during their enforced stay there.

It will be seen that His Highness' Government are endeavouring to make the restrictions as little irksome as possible, considering how grave is the danger that threatens. But the effect of these measures will be considerably neutralized unless passengers of all classes co-operate with the Government, and thus render unnecessary any resort to more stringent measures. All passengers are, therefore, earnestly requested to frankly and truly answer all the questions put by the Medical Officers at Wadi and also at Vikarabad, for the earlier a case is taken in hand the greater the chance of recovery.

HORMASJEE N. VAKEEL,
Secy., H. H. the Nizam's Govt.,
Judicial, Police and General Depts. (Medical).
Hyderabad, 8th February, 1897.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

LADY'S BICYCLE.

NEW HUMBER SAFETY (Breston make) best quality, with Pneumatic Tyres, fitted Tool Case, and Bell, Price Rs. 400.

Apply to LIEUT.-COL. WYLLIE,
Residency, Oodeypore.

MATHERAN.

NOTICE—Lease of Site No. 104 on the Map of Matheran, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Superintendent's Office, on 21st March, 1897, at 10 A.M. Reserve price Rs. 500.

2. The Sale is subject to confirmation by the Collector of Kolaba.

G. W. R. HAY.
Brigade-Surgeon-Lt.-Colonel,
Superintendent, Matheran.
Matheran, (3rd March 1897.)

WANTED.

WANTED TWO CLERKS

To do Correspondence and Accounts in English and Arabic. Pay Rs. 40.

Apply to OOMER JAMAL VUYANI,
Commission Stables, Byculla.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30.) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 6
Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

GEMMED RINGS.

AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few is quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned, is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship. Better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay. For the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital no one could possibly have had a more violent cough: it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL"

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.
"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh.
L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis, one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID............ £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES.
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES:
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 2 per cent, allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES.—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindee, Rangoon.

Sub-Branches Murree and Ranipettai.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon and in London, Edinburgh and Dublin.

CAPITAL (Subscribed) .... Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES and REST .... „ 16,00,000

LOCAL BOARD:—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq., C.I.E.	GORDHUNDAS KHATAO Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.	NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are offered for short term deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Monies are received into this account bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondies and Currency Notes payable where the Bank has Branches, are Collected and Credited free of charges in above interest deposit accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in event of balance not falling below Rs. 500.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, &c.

Bills and Promissory notes discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange, under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules of business to Head Office or Branches.

By Order,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay, 8th February, 1897.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 6,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be earnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £180,000

HEAD OFFICE:
67, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevard facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

THOMAS COOK & SON,

BANKERS, ARMY AND GENERAL PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AND RANGOON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept on the usual terms.

DEMAND DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day, on London or on any of our Branch Offices.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS or REMITTANCES made expeditiously at best rate of Exchange *without charge for Commission.*

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods, or available at any time for remittance to England. Rate of interest on application.

LETTERS O CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued, Bank of England Notes, Sovereigns and Foreign Monies sold and Exchanged.

PAY AND PENSIONS colected without charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

LOANS and ADVANCES made against approved Security.

INVESTMENTS.—Stocks and Shares bought and sold.

INTEREST on Government Securities, and Dividends on Joint Stock Shares realised at a charge of ½ per cent.

SUPPLIES of every discription obtained for Messes, Clubs, &c.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING AND ARMY AGENCY BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....................£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

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BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,310xd
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. c.	1,275
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. c.	1,280
Commercial & Ld. Mge	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	10 p. c.	140
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£10	7 pr. ct.	£2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	[illegible]
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12	8 pr. ct.	210
PRESS COMPANIES				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	7	1,151
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,151
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	225
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	2	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	155
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	1	187½
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvd Rs25	230
Colaba	500	1,888	1,880	dvd Rs1	305
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,100
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	dvd Rs 6	95
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,100
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	540
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	350
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	135
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs10	530
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	25
Mochmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	1,090	125	125	dvd Rs4	75
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	dvd Rs20	330
Munmar M.	1,000	250	...	15	210
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs60	520
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs9	135
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	475
Sabapathy (Bellary)	600	500	75	20	385
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	58
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,251
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	520
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	370	200	all	12	230
Volkart		1,000	10	vd Rs65	1,000
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	all	5 p. c.	
B. B. & C. I. R.	—	£18	—	do.	
Ahmedabad Prantej	4,000	500	400		
The Tapti Valley	26,000	500	5	...	
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all		
Anglo-Indian	1,316		100	Nil	455
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	68	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary)	371	90	all	9 per ct.	290
Bombay United	900	1,050	1,000	dvdRs.40	685
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	dvdRs.30	500
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	690
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	675
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.50	1,475
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	755
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5	1,000
Coimbatore S and W	6,000	100	100	9 per ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	600	25	700
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs12	590
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	550
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.60	1,000
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.30	510
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	500
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	525
Framjee Pet	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	520
Industan	875	1,000	1,000	dvdRs35	880
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	675
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	575
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,400
Imperial Co'on	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	485
Indian Manf	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,210
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	775xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	700
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.10	225
Jivraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	975
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	813	1,000	1,000	20	525
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs30	705
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	950
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,030	1,000	dvd Rs35	765
Leopold	3,500	160	103	dvdRs.10	250
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	800
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	950
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	3,050
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr ct	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,200
Mazagon	6,000	250	250	dvd Rs 5	120
Morarji Gocooldas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	2,125
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	250	250	dvd 15	250
Madura Mills	7,770	100	100	Nil	
National	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,080	Rs 20	460
Oriental	5,725	625	625	dvdRs20	325
Presidency Mills Co (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,250
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	840
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,210
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	1,050
Sholapore Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs80	1,500
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvdRs40	850
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	125
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs12½	355
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	dvdRs20	300
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	25	350
Star of India	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	Nil	650
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs15	600
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs15	600
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	600	1,000	1,000	50	52
Union Mills Ld	1,100	1,000	1,000	dvdRs30	500
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co Ld	800	500	500	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	775
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	90
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	
MISCELLANEOUS.				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 15	325
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co Ld	20,000	1,000	100	—	12
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	1	4
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	145
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	1,500	1,500	300	6,125
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,600
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	69
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld	400	500	500	5 pr. ct.	510
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	50	1,150
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr. ct.	26
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,000	200	200	dvdRs12	200
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,000	250	250	8 pr. ct.	375
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	16
John Roberts & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	185
Kemp & Co	1,000	200	175	21	357
Kurrachee Landing	600	300	300	30	182
Marcks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	182
Napier HotelCo	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	41
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	168
& Co.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs6	84
	6,000	2,000	1,000	dvdRs20	470
	1,000	100	100	5	90
	2,000	500	500	60	1,050
	1,500	100	100	135	143
	9,000	251	100	dvd Rs11	31

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 7m. Sun sets, 6h. 10m. High water, 10-16m., 10-48a. Low water, 4-18m., 4-17a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Departure of H. E. the Governor for Karachi.
Western India Lawn-Tennis championship.
Transport Dunera due to arrive.
R. I. M. S. Canning leaves for Karachi.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Goa entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Queen Olga entered the dock on Monday.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of February last was 1,007, daily average 33, total of new admissions 462—Parsis 306, Hindus 107, and other castes 49. The number of children vaccinated was 26.

BURGLARY AT MUTTON ROAD.—Abdul Hoosein Ali, a Mahomedan, residing in a room on the top floor of a house at Mutton Road, has reported to the police that during his absence from home between the hours of 12 noon and 7 p.m., on Monday, his place was broken into, and wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 146, stolen from a box and cupboard, which were also forced open.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By kind permission of Major Kettlewell and Officers, the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will play the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45:—

March	The Royal Dragoons	Home
Overture	Concert	Titl
Intermezzo	Russe	Franke
Selection	An Artist's Model	Jones
Valse	Ever and Ever Mine	Coote
Quadrille	Lights of London	Dalbert

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

CRICKET AT SURAT.—The abandoned match of Sunday, the 7th instant, was again played on the 14th between the Rustompura Zoroastrian C. Club and Mr. Dhondi's team, and ended in a win for the latter by 30 runs. The scores on each side were 93 and 66, respectively. Messrs. R. M. Reporter, Sabiar, Madon, and Limboowalla scored each 16, 25 17, and 17 not out for the winning team. For the other side Mr. Dalal scored 20 runs. The Rustompura eleven treated the team very nicely.

THE STABBING AFFRAY IN A CHINESE CLUB.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Sloane brought up on remand and again charged Loomal Asi, a Chinaman, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with causing grievous hurt to one Laopoola Apun, also a Chinaman, by means of an axe, in a Chinese club, at Null Bazaar, on the 29th January last. The facts of the case have already been reported. His Worship, after recording some further evidence, committed the accused to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commence on the 3rd proximo.

DEWAN BAHADUR MANIBHAI JASBHAI.—As stated before, Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai left for Verawal by Messrs. Shepherd Co.'s s. s. Mahanadi, on Thursday, and arrived at his destination on the following afternoon. The authorities at Verawal boarded the steamer, and accompanied him to the bunder, where military honors befitting his rank and general position in Kathiawar were paid to him. The Dewan Bahadur is the guest of the Jamnagar State, where he was a Judicial Counsellor a quarter-of-a-century ago. During his stay there a military escort, carriages, and the accompaniments of the Rajwada will be at his service. A few weeks hence the Dewan Saheb goes to Cutch, being invited to attend the wedding of the Heir-apparent. At Cutch Mr. Manibhai was Dewan for about eight years and his administration there made him extremely popular. His Highness the Rao of Cutch has unequivocal regard and confidence in the abilities of the astute statesman, who is often consulted both by the administration and the people at large, all having great faith in him.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—A meeting of the members will be held at the Society's Rooms, at 5-30 p.m., to-morrow (Thursday). The papers to be read include one on "The Burmese Goat Antelope, or Serow," by Vety.-Capt. G. H. Evans; "The Birds of Aden," by Col. J. W. Yerbury; "The Plants of a Bombay Swamp," by Mr. G. Marshall Woodrow; "A new Krait from Sind," by Mr. G. A. Boulenger, F. R. S.; "Description of some new Species of Scorpions from India," by Mr. R. I. Pocock; "Birds-nesting in the Tons Valley," by Mr. B. B. Osmaston. Miscellaneous Notes:—"The destructive Work of Termites," by Mr. W. F. Sinclair; "Distribution of the Black-capped Purple Kingfisher" (Halcyon pileata)," by Mr. G. W. Vidal, I. C. S.; "Deflection of bullets on a Tiger's skull," by Lieut. J. H. Vanderzee, I. S. C.; "The White-faced Duck (Erismatura leucocephalus)," by Capt. H. J. Sherwood, R. E.; "Leopard versus Chital, Pig versus Leopard," by Major G. S. Rodon.; and "Nidification of the Thick-billed Flower-pecker (Piprisoma agile)," by Capt. R. M. Betham.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 16TH OF MARCH, 1897.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, and at Ajmere and Saugor, and has been steady or has changed only slightly elsewhere. The distribution continues to be very irregular and the baric gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are cyclonic in Sind, while calms and variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Ahmednagar. The maximum temperature is in large to very large excess of the normal in Central India, Rajputana, and at Sirsa and Surat, and the minimum in large excess at Lahore. The highest temperature in the shade was 103° at Ahmedabad, Ghadechi, Sholapur, and Cuddapah, and the lowest 51° at Cawnpore. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy at Delhi, Karachi, Bhuj and Coimbatore. A few drops of rain have fallen at Colombo. A small depression exists near Lahore, and the weather is in a slightly unsettled condition there.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, MARCH 16.

Tuesday: The barometer has fallen briskly over Bengal, the Gangetic Plain and part of the Punjab, but elsewhere the changes are unimportant. A shallow depression is passing through the Punjab and the shallow low pressure areas noticed over the centre of the Peninsula and of Burma are still shown there, but generally pressure is very uniform. Winds are rising on the north-west hills and over the north of the Bay. The directions have returned to normal—southerly and south-west points—but in other parts of the country there has been little change. Temperature has risen except in Madras and exceeds the normal average, except on the Bombay Coast and over part of Bengal, the Gangetic Plain and the Central Provinces. The highest maximum reported is a hundred and three point two at Ahmedabad and Sholapur. Snow is falling in Kashmir, but there has been no rain throughout India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 15th March, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches	29·933
Temperature of the Air	degrees	77·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer		72·5
Dew Point		70·4
Relative humidity of Air		0·797
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)		0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day)	degrees	83·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m)		70·0
General Directions of wind*		SW, S, SSE, SE, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	164

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

DIVINE SERVICE.

LENTAL SERVICE, WEDNESDAY 17.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8 p.m.—Litany and Sermon, by Rev. Father Osborne, S. S. J. E.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

6 p.m.—Intercession Service, with Address, by Rev. W. G. Peel.

FRANCE is alarmed not merely by the shrinkage of her human population, but also by the threatened extinction of the native crayfish. It is the old story. These miniature lobsters require at least five years to develop and to reproduce themselves, but the greed of gain led to their being sacrificed before their time, just as was the case with the now discredited oyster in our own country. Tons of *ecrevisses* are coming into the Paris markets from Cologne or Berlin, and it is said that Germany, unable to keep pace with the demand, imports them from the Baltic provinces of Russia and even from Finland. An attempt is being made to restock the streams of the Vosges with the American crayfish, which grows to a great size and is proof against epidemics although epicures doubt its culinary value.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE, and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON.

AN ASSISTANT JUDGE'S ORDER QUASHED.

IMPERATRIX VS. NUSSERWANJEE SHERIARJEE GINWALLA.

THIS was an application by the accused for revision of an order, passed by Mr. C. Fawcett Assistant Judge, full power, of Broach, on the 5th January last, directing a prosecution of the accused for an offence under Section 193 of the Indian Penal Code. Mr. Inverarity, with Mr. Manekshah Jehangirshah, appeared for the applicant; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

Mr. Justice Ranade, in giving his decision on the application, said: This is an application against an order passed by the Assistant Judge of Broach, directing the District Magistrate of Broach to make an inquiry into a charge of an offence under section 193, Indian Penal Code, of which in the opinion of the Assistant Judge, the accused Khan Bahadur N. S. Ginwalla had been guilty—in that he stated in a petition made by him on 9th October, 1896, for letters of administration that the property within jurisdiction left by his deceased father consisted only of Rs. 1,472 in the Post Office Bank. The Assistant Judge was of opinion that this averment was false, and known or believed to be false by the accused. The first question I have to consider before going into the merits of the case is, whether this Court has jurisdiction to interfere in revision with an order passed by the Assistant Judge under section 476 of the Criminal Procedure Code. There have been conflicting rulings on this point, which it is not easy to reconcile. The Calcutta and Allahabad High Courts have held that they had jurisdiction under Section 439 to revise orders passed under Section 476, to the same extent that they have in respect of orders passed under Section 195, sanctioning prosecution for certain classes of offences. This power of interference is to be exercised with a view to see if the discretion of the Subordinate Courts has been properly exercised. The Bombay, and to some extent, the Madras High Courts, also have on the other hand, recognized a distinction between sanctions given under Section 195, and complaints made under Section 476, the first being revokable, and the second not revokable, by Superior Courts. I shall freely consider the decisions of the Calcutta and Allahabad High Courts. The principal authority on the subject, on which, indeed, the applicant's counsel laid most stress was the ruling in the Queen vs. Baijoo Lall. In the matter of the petition of Baijoo Lall (I. L. R., 1 Cal., 450,) following Kali Presunno Bagchee (23 W. R., Cr. Rg., 39) and followed later on by the decisions reported in the matter of the petition of Khepu Nath Sikdar vs. Grish Chander Mukerji (I. L. R., 16 Cal., 730.), Chandhari Mahomed Isharni Huk vs. (The Queen-Empress (ibid., 20 Cal., 349.). The chief point decided by the judges in I.L.R., 1 Cal., 450, was that a Civil Court should not send a case to a magistrate except when, after holding a preliminary inquiry, it was satisfied that there was sufficient ground for directing judicial inquiry into the matter of a specific charge. In so far as the necessity of holding a preliminary inquiry was concerned, the ruling in the matter of Mutty Lall Ghose and others (I. L. R., 6 Cal., 308) has explained the position more clearly by stating that such preliminary inquiry is not necessary in all cases, if there are materials on record on which a definite charge can be grounded. See on this point also Bapuram Surma vs. Gowri Nath Dutt, (I. L. R., 20 Cal., 474), Shashi Kumar Dey, of Paikpara, vs. Shashi Kumar Dey, of Khilparah, (Ibid., 19 Cal., 315); in both these cases the necessity of an inquiry as laid down in the matter of the petition of Kasi Chunder Mozumdar (I. L. R., 6 Cal, 440), and Sangli Vira Pandia Chinnatambiar, Zamindar of Sivagiri vs. The Queen (ibid., 6 Mad., 29) was denied. This was also one of the points ruled in I. L. R, 16 Cal., 730, the other point being that the High Court has the same jurisdiction to revise orders passed under Section 476, as it has in respect of those under Section 195. In the arguments in this last case, the Bombay ruling—Queen-Empress vs. Radsappa and Queen-Empress vs. Irrappa (I. L. R., 13 Bom., 109) to be considered shortly, was referred to, but it was not noticed in the judgment. Finally in I. L. R., 20 Cal., 249, this jurisdiction was reaffirmed, and its purpose stated, namely, to see if the discretion given by law was properly exercised. The conflicting Bombay ruling in I. L. R., 13 Bom., 109, was referred to without comment in this case. The same view about the High Court's powers of revision under Section 439 was approved by the Allahabad High Court in the matter of the petition of Mathura Das (I. L. R., 16 All., 80,) and Aikman J. distinguished the decisions to the contrary of the Bombay and Madras High Courts, and stated his opinion that there was no real conflict between them and the Calcutta and Allahabad decisions. Turning next to the Bombay and Madras authorities, I. L. R., 13 Bombay, 109, followed in Queen-Empress vs. Narakka (ibid, 13 Madras, 144), I find that the head-note in the report of I. L. R., 13 Bombay, 109, states that a Superior Court may revoke a sanction to prosecute granted to a private person under Section 195, but that it has no power to set aside a complaint made by a Subordinate Court under Section 476. The question which the Court had to decide in that case was expressly stated in the judgment to be "Whether the District Judge in one case and the Sessions Judge in the other had authority to revoke a sanction granted by the Subordinate Judge of Hubli in one case, and by the First-Class Magistrate of Hubli in the other." It is thus clear that it was not a question of the extent of the revisional power of the High Court that was under consideration in this case, but the powers of the District and Sessions Judge under Section 195. The head-note to the Madras ruling, reported in I. L. R, 13 Mad., 144, makes it clear that that Court regarded the judgment in I. L. R., 13 Bombay, 109, which it followed as only settling the question of the limited powers of Superior Courts to interfere by way of appeal with complaints made under Section 476 by Subordinate Courts. Mr. Justice Aikman, of the Allahabad High Court, in I. L. R., 16 All., 80, took the same view of the Madras ruling. To quote his words the Madras case "is an authority for holding that the High Court can interfere in revision with an order passed under Section 476. What was decided there was that the High Court had no power to interfere on appeal with a complaint duly made under Section 476," and he quotes an extract from the Madras Judgement, when it is stated expressly that "no sufficient grounds were shown for interfering in revision with the exercise of the Judge's discretion." A later decision of the Madras High Court, 15, I. L. R., Mad, p. 224, Abdul Khadar and others vs. Meera Saheb, to show that that Court is disposed to affirm that the High Court has revisional jurisdiction in such cases. As regards the Bombay case the same Judge observed that it was a ruling on the antepenultimate clause of Section 195, and had, as shown above, no reference to the revisional powers of the High Court. The distinction which obtains between a sanction and complaint in this respect has reference only to the power of SuperiorCourts,even the HighCourt included to act under Section 195; but this distinction has no place, where the powers of the High Court under Section 439 have to be considered. The reason for providing a procedure by way of complaint as separate from the procedure by way of sanction has been clearly pointed out in Isbri Prasad vs. Sham Lal (I. L. R., 7 All., 871,and that reason in no way justifies a limitation of power in the one case, when such limitation does not exist in the other. The general conclusion to which this consideration of the authorities leads me is that there is really no conflict between the Calcutta and Allahabad decisions on the one hand, and the Bombay and Madras rulings on the other, so far as the power of revision conferred on High Courts by Section 439 is concerned, and that the High Court has power in revision to deal with orders passed under Section 476, of course guided and controlled by the same considerations which influence the exercise of its revisional powers in all other matters. The point of law being thus disposed of, I have next to consider whether in the case before us there are circumstances which justify on the grounds of law the revision of the order passed by the Assistant Judge. I am of opinion that the Assistant Judge has in the first instance misconceived and misconstrued the petition when he thought that the accused had stated therein that the only property left by his deceased father consisted of Rs. 1,472 deposited in the Post Office Bank. Neither the Gujerati petition nor its English translation gives any support to this view. Both state that the moveable property within jurisdiction of the deceased was Rs. 1,472. The word "only" is nowhere used, and the deceased is stated to have died in his own house. The supplementary petition in which a few small items of moveable property and the value of the land were added is similarly silent. This circumstance takes away the whole basis on which the charge apparently rests. The Assistant Judge was led, by some newspaper report sent to him, to think that the accused did not make a true statement of his father's property, with the object of evading the payment of succession duty. The official report of the Collector called for by the Assistant Judge, however, fully bears out the statements in the original and supplementary petitions, and the item of a few rupees likely to be saved is too small to induce a man in the position of the accused to wilfully perjure himself. The inaccuracy was more probably due as stated by his pleader to inadvertence. There is nothing on record besides the accused's own examination, to show that there was any wilful false statement made, and there was thus no sufficient ground for suspecting that an offence had been committed. For these reasons I would set aside the order of the Assistant Judge.

Mr. Justice Fulton, who concurred, said: I concur with my learned colleague in thinking that the High Court has jurisdiction to review the order of the Assistant Judge directing, under Section 476, Criminal Procedure Code, an enquiry into an alleged offence punishable under Section 193, Indian Penal Code, read with Section 249, Indian Succession Act. Section 439 appears to include all cases dealt with by the Code of Criminal Procedure, and there is nothing to exclude orders made under Section 476 from the effect of its provisions. The decision reported in Queen-Empress, vs. Rachappa, and Queen-Empress vs. Irrappa, I.L.R., 13 Bom, 109, related to the jurisdiction of an Appellate Court to revoke such an order, and not to the revisional powers of the High Court. The decisions in the matter of the petition of Khepu Nath Sikdar and others (Petitioners) vs. Grish Chunder Mukerji (opposite Party), I. L. R., 16 Cal., 730, and in the matter of the petition of Mathura Das, I. L. R., 16 All., 80, show clearly that the Court has jurisdiction. On the merits, I concur in thinking that this is no case for prosecution. A Court should not institute a prosecution unless there appears a reasonable probability of being able to prove facts which will support a conviction. Here there seems no such probability. If the application, which is said to contain the false statement, is literally translated, it will be proved that there is in fact no false statement. The Assistant Judge treated the statement about the deceased's moveable property within the jurisdiction as equivalent to an assertion that the deceased had no other property. Even if the inference was reasonable, still it is impossible to convict a man under Section 249 of the Indian Succession Act for making a false averment in a petition or declaration if the averments made are all literally true. The omission of the immoveable property may or may not have been intentional, but the petition contained no averment on the subject. The omission of the value of the old clothes and cooking pots was probably unintentional, as such trifling articles are often left out in similar petitions. The evidence on record does not show that the deceased possessed any other moveable property, and a prosecution should not have been undertaken about a petty item of old clothes and cooking pots. Even as regards the immoveable property, it can hardly be said that there was any effectual attempt at concealment, for the petition recited that the deceased died in his own house. In the circumstances I concur in setting aside the order.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 6th March 1897:—

Herbert Hoyle, silk dresser, of 9, Temperance street, Commercial road, Halifax, in the county of York, and Edwin Scarborough, coal merchant, of Crossley street, Halifax, aforesaid, for improvements in machinery for combining and dressing silk and other fibres.

Albert Legg, secretary, of Allendale, in the county of Bergen, and state of New Jersey, and Charles Ward Weston, president, of 454, West 144th street, in the city of New York, county and state of New York, for improvements in sewing machines.

Messrs. Ferd, Petersen & Co., chemical manufacturers, of Schweizerhalle, near Bale, Switzerland, for the manufacture of substantive cotton dye stuffs from benzidine sulpho-acids.

Dr. B. Das & Co., patent medicine sellers, of 86, Aheeretola street, Calcutta, for an improved form of kerosine lamp with mica chimney.

Daniel Hall and James Henry Kay, tin plate workers, both of Ashton-under-Lyne, in the county of Lancaster, for improved means for humidifying air.

Amariah Lake, merchant, of Pleasantville, in the county of Atlantic, and state of New Jersey, United States of America, for an illusory apparatus.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed:—

Edward Nicoll Dickerson, of the city, county and state of New York, and Julius John Suckert, of Ridgewood, Bergen county, in the state of New Jersey, United States of America, for an improved process of an apparatus for producing and liquefying acetylene gas. (Specification filed 23th February 1897.)

Taylor Burrows, engineer, of 83, Upper Kennington lane, London, and Dick Edwards Radclyffe, gentleman, of 53, Gloucester crescent, Regent's park, London, for a machine for breaking or decorticating and scutching fibrous plants, stems or straws, such as ramie, hemp, and the like, throughout the length thereof at one operation. (Specification filed 26th February 1897.)

Frederick Henry Addis, district railway locomotive superintendent, Mhow, Central India, for a new or improved apparatus for cooling air adapted to both rooms and vehicles, and applicable to refrigerators and the like. (Specification filed 27th February 1897.)

Edwin Arthur Powell, engineer, of corner of Collins and William streets, Melbourne, in the colony of Victoria, for an improved blind-roller, and apparatus for forming same. (Specification filed 26th February 1897.)

John James Marsland, an assistant in the firm of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, engineers, Bombay for a new or improved apparatus for discharging night-soil and the like into sewers. (Specification filed 3rd March 1897.)

Herman Frasch, manufacturer, of Euclid avenue, corner Kennard street, in the city of Cleveland, in the county of Cuyahoga, and state of Ohio, United States of America, for improvements in mining gold and similar metals. (Specification filed 26th February 1897.)

Galileo Ferraris, professor of electrical technology, at the Industrial Museum, of 46 Via Venti Settembre, Turin, and Riccardo Arno, electrical engineer, of 24 Via Sant'Anselmo, Turin, for improvements in and relating to the distribution of alternating currents. (Specification filed 26th February 1897.)

William James Orsman, analytical chemists, of Gathurst, in the county of Lancaster, for improvements in the manufacture of explosives, applicable for use in coal or other fiery mines. (Specification filed 25th February 1897.)

Fredrik Ljungström, mechanician, of 37, Kommendorsgatan, Stockholm, for improvements in evaporating or heating apparatus. (Specification filed 27th February 1897.)

Frederic Fowler Farlow, engineer, Bombay, for a self-acting tank, low-water alarm. (Specification filed 5th February 1897.)

Henri Edouard Couzineau, wholesale clothier, of 81, rue Gambetta, Lille, in the Republic of France, for improvements in apparatus for printing or impressing designs, patterns or outlines, for garments, on fabrics or other materials or for analogous purposes. (Specification filed 27th February 1897.)

Bernhard Baron, manufacturer, of 51, St. Mary Axe, London, for improvements in cigarettes, and in method of and apparatus for manufacturing the same. (Specification filed 26th February 1897.)

The undermentioned designs have been registered:—

Joseph Henry Johnson, mechanical engineer, Aligarh, North Western Provinces, for pepper castors.

Isaac Benjamin, artist and proprietor of the Bombay Art Furnishing Establishment, Gowalia Tank road, Bombay, for a square tapered leg, partly ornamented with angular reeded mouldings, to be used as such in any article of furniture.

Messrs. Parry and Company, merchants, Madras, for a floral border and heading to be printed on cotton or silk goods in various colours.

The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

Ernest Hulburd, merchant, of Rouen, in the Republic of France, for improvements in and relating to metallic packing. (From 6th March 1897 to 6th March 1898).

James Gresham, of the firm of Gresham and Craven, engineers and machinists, of Craven iron works, Salford, in the county of Lancaster, for improvements in apparatus for applying sand or other substances to prevent the slipping of the driving wheels of locomotives. (From 20th March 1897 to 20th March 1898.)

Leopold Cassella and Company, manufacturing chemists, of Frankfort-on-Main, Germany, for the production of new red colouring matters. (From 16th April 1897 to 16th April 1898.)

John Donnelly, engineer, of the Metropolitan works, Deckley road, Bermondsey, in the county of Surrey, for improvements in the manufacture of axle boxes. (From 14th March 1897 to 14th March 1898.)

Edward Lennon Cantwell, civil engineer and patent agent, 5, Old Post Office street, Calcutta, for an improved huller for rice, coffee, and grain, and for scouring and cleaning rice, wheat, and every description of grain. (From 1st March 1897 to 1st March 1898).

Henry Thompson, engineer, of Ipswhich, in the county of Suffolk, for improvements in the method of and apparatus for drying tea leaf and the like. (From 10th March 1897 to 10th March 1898).

Charles Hodgson, engineer, of Canterbury road, Kilburn, in the county of Middlesex, for improvements in apparatus for working railway points and signals. (From 14th April 1897 to 14th April 1898).

Samuel Edward Haskin, manufacturer, Avoca, Stenben county, state of New York, United states of America, for an improved process and apparatus for vulcanizing wood. (From 1st August 1897 to 1st August 1898).

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India and of authorizing others so to do has ceased:—

Arthur Elphinstone Cummins' invention for a new or improved method of bailing cotton without using the ordinary hoops or lashing. (Specification filed 2nd December 1892.)

William Carew's invention for an improved combined machine for capping, uncapping, loading, and crimping any two sizes of B. L. cartridges, *viz.*, 12 and 24—12 and 16—16 and 24. (Specification filed 1st December 1892.

James Macay Taylor's invention for a water-lift, known as the "blame water-lift." (Specification filed 5th December 1892.)

Clarence Canning Hearsey's invention for an improved method of sustaining the combustion of charcoal and other materials used in the smoking of hookahs with cuildums. (Specification filed 30th November1892).

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale, Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

THE NEW WHEAT CROP.

THE second general memorandum on the wheat crop of the season 1896-97 reads:—In the first general memorandum on the crop, issued on the 24th December 1896, it was stated that the failure of the autumn rains had interfered with ploughing and sowing except on irrigated land; that therefore the area sown with wheat had been greatly contracted, especially in Central and Western India; that prospects seemed very unfavourable until the third week of November when rain permitted of the sowing of additional land and improved the condition of the growing crop; and that at the time of writing prospects were more favourable, especially in Northern India, but that the winter rains were being anxiously looked for. The winter rains came somewhat late, but they were copious and well distributed, and much benefit was done to the growing crop, especially in the Panjab where much of the wheat is irrigated. On such land prospects are now very good, but more rain is wanted immediately for unirrigated land. In the North-Western Provinces also the prospects are very good so far as regards the crop which was sown in due season. In both the Panjab and the North-Western Provinces, though it is now expected that there will be a fair yield, it must be observed that the area which will return a crop is relatively small. In the Panjab it is 13 per cent smaller than the area of 1895-96 and 15 per cent smaller than the average, the decrease being confined to unirrigated land. In the North-Western Provinces the area is quite 30 per cent smaller than the average and as on this reduced area the yield is expected to be 20 per cent below the average, it may be taken that the yield for the Province will not be more than about 55 per cent of an average crop—perhaps it may be put at about three-fifths of an average. In Bengal the yield is estimated at about two-thirds of the average, say 66 per cent. On the whole therefore these three provinces of Northern India will not have any large surplus of wheat for sale outside India. The conditions in these tracts, however, compare favourably with those of Central and Western India, where roughly only half the average area was sown and on that reduced area the yield will be far below the average.

The following paragraphs summarise the provincial reports which have been received: In the Panjab the area sown with wheat is estimated at 6,001,800 acres, which is 891,600 acres (nearly 13 per cent) below the area sown in 1895-96. Though the winter rains were late, they were generally copious and well distributed. They induced additional sowings in some districts and have so immensely improved the prospects of the crop throughout the province. The reduced area is limited to unirrigated land, and the proportion of irrigated land to the whole is much larger than the ordinary proportion, amounting to more than half. This irrigated wheat gives promise of an outturn of a thirteen-and-a-half anna crop (nearly seven-eights of an average) except in the Delhi Division and parts of the Derajat. The unirrigated crop was also reported to be practically secure, but more rain was required in the first half of March to bring it up to the average.

In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the area sown is reported to be 70 per cent of the average. Here, as in the Panjab, the winter rains were copious and well distributed, and proved of the utmost value. They were specially useful to that portion of the crop which was sown at the proper time and it is now flourishing almost everywhere. The wheat which was sown later is not so promising and needs more moisture. The prospects of the crop generally are however, so far everywhere good, and if the season continues favourable, the yield will not be less but may be more than 80 per cent of a full average crop on the reduced area sown.

In Bengal the area is estimated at 1,284,500 acres, being about 12·7 per cent smaller than the area of 1895-96 and 14·3 per cent below the average. The outturn was reported at the end of January to be between ten and eleven annas or two-thirds of an average crop, which is much the same as was obtained last year. In the Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions, which contain about five-sixths of the whole wheatgrowing area, a twelve and nine-anna crop is expected, but elsewhere there will be less than half an average crop.

In the Central Provinces about 2,035,000 acres, being half the average, has been placed under wheat. This area is also about half a million acres smaller than the very contracted area sown in 1895-96. The greatest contraction is in the Jubbulpore Division, in Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad, Balaghat, and Chhattisgarh, in the Nagpur country, Betul, and Chhindwara. The season was very unfavourable until the end of November, when good rain fell in the eastern and southern districts and saved the crop from serious damage. The winter rains were, as in Northern India, fairly general and well distributed, and have on the whole done much good to the crop, but the yield will not be generally satisfactory. In only two districts—Mandla and Bilaspur—is it up to the average. In five other districts (Jubbulpore, Seoni, Betul, Raipur, and Chhindwara) a 12 to 13-anna crop is expected, but throughout the remainder of the province there will be only a half crop or less than a half crop.

In Bombay and Sind the total area sown is estimated at 1,664,500 acres, or 33 per cent less than the area sown in 1895-96 and 44 per cent less than the average. The contraction is general, but is very marked in the Deccan and Karnatak, owing to the failure of the late rains. In the Deccan the area sown is 434,000 acres or 55 and 59 per cent less than the area of 1895-96 and the average. The dry crop either did not germinate, or withered soon after germination. This crop has failed altogether in the south and east and elsewhere will give a poor yield. The crop on the irrigated area, which is much more extensive than usual, is reported to be fair. In the Karnatak the area is 249,000 acres, being 61 per cent less than in 1895-96. Both sowing rain and late rains were insufficient, and large tracts remained unsown. The irrigated and riverside crops are reported to be good and the dry crop in Belgaum and Darwar promises to be fair, but it has almost failed in the east. In Gujarat the area sown is 623,000 acres, which is much below the average. The outturn is expected to be middling to fair. In Sind the area is estimated at 354,500 acres. This is 12 per cent more than 1895-96, but is 33 per cent below the average. The crop is good in Hyderabad and the Upper Sind Frontier, fair elsewhere.

In Berar the area estimated to have been sown is 358,960 acres, which is less than half the area of 1895-96, and the yield is estimated at 4 annas only.

In the Nizam's Territory the area is estimated at 1,397,688 acres against 1,061,693 acres in 1895-96, and the yield at 6½ annas against 11½ annas in 1895-96.

OILSEEDS.

The second general memorandum on the oilseeds crop of the season 1896-97 is as under:—The reports on the linseed and rapeseed crops closely resemble the reports on wheat. In Northern India—the Panjab, the North-Western Provinces, and Bengal—the area sown was relatively small and the yield will not be up to the average. In Central and Western India the contraction in the area sown has been much greater, and the failure of the crop where it was sown has been more intense. The causes of the failure are those which affected the wheat crop.

The following paragraphs summarise the provincial reports which have been received: In the Panjab the area sown with rapeseed up to the end of January was 297,600 acres, being 181,500 acres, or 38 per cent, smaller than in 1895-96 and about half the average. The contraction is entirely in unirrigated lands. The winter rains were generally too late to permit of fresh cultivation, but they did good to the standing crops, the condition of which is fair, though more rain is wanted to give an average yield.

In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh also the winter rains did much good to the crops which are reported to be flourishing, having escaped fungoid disease in consequence of the absence of cloudy weather. The prospects of both rapeseed and linseed are good, especially in the tracts where they are largely grown. The yield is estimated at about 75 per cent. of a full average crop.

In Bengal the area sown with oilseeds is returned at 3,604,600 acres, being a decrease of 578,300 acres, or 13·8 per cent., on the area sown in 1895. Rape and mustard cover nearly two million acres, linseed 633,500 acres, til about 349,000 acres. The estimated yield (10 annas) is much the same as that of last year, but it is hoped that the last month's rain may have improved prospects.

In the Central Provinces the area estimated to have been sown with linseed is only 482,000 acres. This figure contrasts very unfavourably with the figures of recent years which shew a progressive decrease:—1893-94 1,783,405 acres; 1894-95 1,493,672 acres; 1895-96 685,869 acres. The contraction is due to the deficient rain in September and October and to the difficulty of obtaining seed after a succession of bad seasons. Germination was defective, and though the winter rains, were useful to the seedlings, the cloudy weather, after the monsoon ceased, was injurious to the plant. In some districts two-thirds of an average crop are expected, but there the crop is of little importance, and the average for the province generally is estimated at a five-anna crop.

In Berar the area under linseed is reported at 207,851 acres, or 71 per cent below the area sown in 1895, the decrease being due to insufficient rain at sowing time. The crop has suffered much from want of moisture; and the yield is estimated at three annas only for the province.

In the Nizam's Territory the area under oilseeds is 1,800,976 acres, or 6·4 per cent. more than that of 1895-96. The yield is not expected to exceed a six-anna crop anywhere.

In the Bombay Presidency the area sown with linseed is a little less than a fourth of the area sown in 1895-96, namely, 121,170 acres against 501,362 acres. The condition of the crop is reported to be fair in Gujarat, and middling in Karnatak. In the Deccan, where the area (93,000 acres) is about half the average and less than a fourth of 1895-96, the crop either failed to germinate, or withered soon after germination. The November rain did some slight good, but, no rain having fallen since, the crop has been an almost complete failure.

The area sown with rapeseed is estimated at 111,600 acres, of which 51,000 acres are in Sind and 53,400 acres in native territory in Gujarat. The area for the presidency is very much smaller than the average. The condition of the crop is good in Ahmedabad, Hyderabad and the Upper Sind Frontier, fair elsewhere.

In Assam the area sown with mustard is 178,408 acres against 182,640 acres in 1895-96 and an average of about 160,000 acres. The yield is estimated at 35,853 tons which is somewhat more than that of last year.

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director General of Statistics.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Wilson Liner s.s. Horatio, 2,081 tons, Captain T Croft, sailed yesterday for Antwerp and Hull, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s.s. Nuddea, 1,944 tons, Captain J R Alexander, cleared yesterday for Calcutta and Rangoon, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s.s. Goa, 1,417 tons, Captain H B C Plommer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar (26th February), with a general cargo and Mr Alibhoy, Mrs Fatima and 83 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s.s. Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J C Tice, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachi, (13th March) via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Langley, 2 men 25th Bo Infantry 1 European, and 112 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MARCH 16.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
C	Horatio	2081	Croft	Antwerp & Hull	16-3	F M & Co
D	Hosanna	911	Hughes	Jedda		B & P S Co
E	[illegible] Maru	[illegible]	[illegible]	Japan	18-3	N Y K
F	Kathia	763	Alexander	Delagoa Bay	17-3	M M & Co
L	Indravati	513	Ahmo	Mangalore	19-3	Shepherd & Co
M	[illegible]	476	[illegible]			B & P S N Co
	[illegible]	2096	Parker	Not fixed		M M & Co
O	Goa	1217	Plommer	Zanzibar	21-3	Do.
Q	[illegible]	751	[illegible]	Delagoa Bay	23-3	D Abdoola & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Bihar	339	Adam	Karachi	16-3	Shepherd & Co
Ponani	552	Ahmed	Bhownuggur	16-3	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Brittania	1951	Turner	Marseilles		W & A G & Co
2	Asia	2337	Lord	Liverpool	25-3	Do.
4	Ravenna	2045	Denny			P & O Co
6	Mirzapore	2148	Jepson	[illegible]	18-3	P & O Co
9	Queen Olga	2136	Harris	San Francisco		W & A G & C
10	Austria	[illegible]	Tait	Trieste	1-4	Do.
12	Raventhaler	1837	Grambug	Karachi &c	24-3	Glade & Co
14	Arab	3?74	Wells	Genoa and Havre	1-3	K N & Co
15	[illegible]	1645	Garrett			H C Joosab
16	Norwester	547	Neilson	Melbourne	30-3	O Okell

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Akbar ... 2411 tons gross ... H C Joosab

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon of Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 11·3s.
The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 11·1 of Greenwich mean time.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
15	Goa s	Plommer	Zanzibar, Feb 26.
	Dwarka s	Tice	Karachi, March 13.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Kola s	Whitehead	Karachi, &c.
	Horatio s	Croft	Antwerp and Hull.

The steamer Nuddea, Captain Alexander, for Calcutta, &c., obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Istria, for Genoa and Antwerp.
„ Raventhaler, for Hamburg, Bremen, and Karachi
„ King Arthur, for Persian Gulf.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MARCH 16.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British frontier between Yungchang and Tali.

Telegrams for stations in Uruguay except Montevideo must be written in plain Spanish.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m. of the 16th March, 1897.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	15	5	...	16	48
Teheran	16	2	4 p.m.	..	37
Suez	16	2	40 p.m.	..	15

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 16th March, 1897.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	10	..	3
„ Karachi	—	23	..	1
„ Madras	—	13	...	1

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 20th February, 1897, on 461 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	85,000	1,85,000	4,000	2,74,000
Or per mile of Railway	187	405		599
For previous 6 weeks of half-year.	6,54,823	10,92,117	22,017	17,68,957
Total for 7 weeks	7,40,823	12,78,117	26,017	20,44,957
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,12,163	2,47,794	2,253	3,62,213
Per mile of Ry do.	243	538	5	786
Total to corresponding date do.	8,12,917	17,72,312	27,121	26,12,350

Decrease for the week ... Rs. 88,214
Ditto to date ... 5,67,393

AN inquest was held, on Feb. 17, as to the death of Philip H. A. Mason, who was found shot in a first-class railway carriage at Charing Cross on the night of Feb. 13.—Mr. Mason, of Cavendish House, Putney, the father, stated that the deceased was a clerk in the Civil Service, having attained that position by coming out at the head of five hundred candidates. Latterly he had been working very hard to pass another examination.—Another witness said the deceased had failed in this, but it had not depressed him.—Miss Hart, a friend of the young man, but not engaged to him, stated that he had had a dream, three times running, that he would die in February, and this had made a deep impression on him.—The jury returned a verdict of "Suicide during temporary insanity."

ADMIRAL RAWSON'S official telegram confirming the news of the capture of Benin shows that the correspondents have not in the least exaggerated the horrors of the city. "Place stinks of human blood," says the Admiral sententiously—"sacrifices and corpses everywhere." Benin seems to surpass Dahomey and Ashanti in the abominations of African sacrifice. There must have been one final slaughter of victims as the troops appeared in front of the town. It is a cult of mere blood, torture, and cannibalism, and it is no new thing. A traveller who visited the place some eight years ago found the same state of things. While waiting for an audience, he had to stand under a huge lamp which threw a light on the scene of these organized massacres. The King received him with extreme affability and pressed him to stay, but he thought it better to plead a pressing engagement elsewhere. The principal business of the Court of naked or tinsel-clad savages was the organization of sacrificial murder in honour of the King's predecessor. Hundreds of slaves had been caught in all parts of the country, carried up to the capital, and there slaughtered. Then, as now, there were deep pits to hold the bodies of the victims. These pits were emptied from time to time, and their contents burned to make ashes to spread in front of the big "Ju-Ju." A whole courtyard devoted to these butcheries was solemnly dedicated to the late King. The troops who have just entered the city found many of these slaughter pits, and rescued from one of them a lad who was still alive.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows;—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

OPERA and FIELD GLASSES.—Possessing the Maximum of Power and Penetration, Acute definition, clear vision. The distances of objects viewed through our glasses are produced 80 per cent., and consequently magnify in proportion. Price from Rs. 16—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Opticians, Bombay and Poona.

COCA WINE—THOMSON & TAYLOR'S. A remarkable Nerve Tonic and Stimulant. Most Useful to those undergoing Unusual Exertion. Per Bottle, Rs. 2 4.

THE Public Echo with louder voice and praise SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES than the Manufacturers. One says I have been using since 20 years, the other cries, Oh !! I have been using since 40 years !

NILGHERRY TEA.—This Rich Choice Blend at Re. 1 per lb. cannot be equalled by any other Teas at even Re. 1-8 per lb. MORTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS' BOMBAY "ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON,"—Fort, 32, Hornby Row, is NOW OPEN to the Public. The Finest Studio in India. A visit will never be regretted. Hydraulic Lift available for our Visitors daily, (Sundays excepted) 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.

REGISTRY OFFICE.—Only respectable and trustworthy Domestic Servants of all denominations supplied, Clerks, Mechanics, Doctors, Bandmasters, Nurses, etc., &c. Especially first-class Portuguese Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2. OLIVER & Co., care of Steffenauer & Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DANTRA'S Pure Ground MOCCA COFFEE, per lb. Re. 1-4. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

RECEIVED French Lever Clocks 6 in., dial round suitable for engine Rooms, and Steamers Rs. 15 each. Warranted for 5 years,—STEFFENAUER and Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

LOST.—At Andheri Station, on Sunday Evening, a small white FOX-TERRIER DOG, with Dark-brown Ears and Patches on the head. Owner's name on Collar. A Reward will be paid to Finder. W. S. MILLARD, 6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE, at the "Empress Mills," Nagpore, C.P., 8, Crossland Boilers suitable for burning wood or low quality of coal, capable of sustaining a working pressure of 100 lbs. per square inch. For further particulars apply to the Manager, "EMPRESS MILLS," Nagpore.

FOR SALE.—A young AUSTRALIAN COW, giving plenty of Milk, the property of an Officer who has left the Country, lowest price Rs. 300. Apply to OOMER JUMALL.

GRAND PIANO, Almost new, by Ibach Sohn TO BE SOLD by AUCTION, at the Small Causes Court, Bombay, at 2 P.M., on the 22nd inst., by order of the Court. Splendid opportunity to acquire a first-class instrument.

PILES CURED permanently, positively and speedily by Beeton's American Salve. No pain, No burning. Instant relief. Price Rs. 3—J. LANGLEY and Co., Kalbadevie.

TO LET, for Europeans, BUNGALOWS on Seashore, at Versova, (15 minutes' drive from Andheri Station). Apply to R. D. CURRANEE, Versova, Via Andheri Station.

MATHERAN.—TO LET from 15th March next, KHUSHROO LODGE, a newly-built, Commodious and very comfortable BUNGALOW, fully furnished, centrally situated and commanding a most lovely scenery. For rent and other particulars apply to PROPRIETORS. "Poona Hotel," Poona, or "Rugby Hotel," Matheran.

TO LET:—LARGE and AIRY BUNGALOWS, at Ripon Road, Byculla, and a Small Bungalow, near sea, at Mahim, ten minutes from the Station. Apply to PESTONJEE JEHANGHEER HORMUSJEE, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort.

WANTED, six good ENGLISH WRITERS for the Office of the Plague Committee. Terms on application to the SECRETARY. Personal interview. Address—Malabar Hill.

WANTED, experienced and competent BINDERS. Apply personally to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Press.

WANTED, AT ONCE, European and Native FARRIERS, none but good workmen need apply. Liberal wages. Apply ANDERSON and Co., Byculla Commission Stables.

COMPOSITORS WANTED, News and Jobbing. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Press.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have stayed at this Hotel for a little over eight months, and during the whole of that time I have received every attention from the Proprietor, Mr. Pestonji, and his servants. The accommodation is first-class, and the food excellent for the moderate charges, and I wish Mr. Pestonji the success he deserves.—M. MUTTER.

RIPON HOTEL.—MAHABLESHWAR—Most centrally situated, Rooms Clean and Comfortable, Food Excellent.

CHOLERA in BOMBAY!!! The Patells (Headmen) of Worli Colivad, certify that NOT A SINGLE MAN DIED of CHOLERA, who used Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral during the late epidemic...........as for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills, no more Testimonials are required when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality, "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India," &c., &c. They maintain their supremacy as special and specific remedies for the treatment of Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers. Sold by Chemists and Druggists, at Re. 1 per bottle, or sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

CHLORIDE of LIME. The best disinfectant. A fresh Consignment just received, in good condition. Per Bottle annas 12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, Fort.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

£1,943,475 NEW ASSURANCES, were issued by the STANDARD in 1895, the largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

GOOD BARGAINS.—Our considerably high powered Binocular Telescope can be carried in the coat pocket. When once set is ever ready for use, Rs. 32. Also a very neat and powerful vest pocket Shooting or Opera Glass, size under two inches when closed, Rs. 14, at D. M. DASTOOR & Co.'s, Cheapest Optical Depot, 93, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3, to subscribers in Bombay or the Mofussil, postage extra.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. (PRICE Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 1.) To be had at this Office.

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With Portrait of His Highness
RASULKHANJI,
NAWAB SAHEB OF JUNAGADH.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
PRICE: Rs. 5, with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1897 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says:—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufactures commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

JULIUS BLUTHNER LEIPZIG.

THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE
THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS
IN THE WORLD.

THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.

Though LOW PRICED, these HIGHCLASS instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation on Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as any other Pianos, is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

JULIUS BLUTHNER is the "Holder of 15 Patents" and "Distinctions." Their Aliquot Pianoforte has been patented throughout Europe and America.

Pianos by the above maker are received monthly by the SOLE AGENTS and they are offered at Manufacturer's Prices "plus" freight.

The Sole Agents invite Inspection of these superbly Grand, Rich and Brilliant-toned Pianofortes.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA AND BURMAH,
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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SUB-AGENTS: Messrs. BEVAN & Co., Calcutta.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

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ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

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	Rs.	a
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4	0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	5	0

Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment charges Re. 1 per line extra.

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H. E. Sir G. S. WHITE,
Commander-in-Chief in India;
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Catalogues of Binoculars, Telescopes, and Microscopes free on application.

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PENSION VILLA FRANK,
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WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other, House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay,
MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 16.

CONSOLS were 1-8th per cent. higher in London yesterday, at 112 3-16; but the other Stock Exchange quotations usually wired by Reuter were unchanged, at 117 for Indian Sterling Loan, and £63 for 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities. The price of Bar Silver in London further declined 3-16d. to 28 7-8d. per oz.; and in New York the metal was 3-8 cent cheaper, at 63 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unchanged at 4·87 dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India, at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 2 23-32d. French Rentes in Paris were unaltered at 103; with demand Exchange on London a shade higher at fcs. 25·17.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm, all round, last evening, the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, inclusive of 900 East Indians. The price of spot Mid.-Americans remained at 3 31-32d.; and American Arrivals were unchanged in all positions, but in East Indian Cotton there was an advance of 1-32d. per lb. in Broach and Tinnevelly, of all grades. The day's Imports were 3,000 bales. The Manchester market was steady.

In New York yesterday the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton remained at 7¼ cents per lb.; but Futures for June were 4 points higher, at 7·11 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 10,000 bales; and the following comparison is now shown between this season's Receipts to date, and those for the same time in the two preceding years:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Monday's Receipts..	10,000	10,000	23,000
Two days' do	22,000	22,000	36,000
Since 1st September 1896.	6,089,000	4,600,000	7,078,000

There has been a better enquiry for Cotton in our local market to-day, and a fair amount of business has been put through, while prices of Oomrawuttee descriptions have been raised Re. 1 per candy. A few settlements of contracts for this month have taken place in Bengals and Broach.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—Nothing of any importance has transpired in these markets which have remained quiet and inactive with prices nominally unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	13,934	bales.
Wheat....................................	1,811	cwts.
Linseed	1,088	,,
Rapeseed	1,276	,,
Gingellyseed....................................	20,701	,,
Rice....................................	701	,,

FREIGHTS have been quiet and unchanged, no further business to speak of having been reported.

EXCHANGE opened steady this morning at 1s. 3d. Telegraphic and Demand for Bank remittance, and at 1s. 3 3-32d. for three months' sight Credits; and a few Merchants' Bills were placed at the latter rate, the enquiry for Bank Paper having been very limited. Later on in the day, resales came in the market, and, with firmer news from Calcutta, rates hardened, closing steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand...	1s. 3 1-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 1-32d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight ...	1s. 3 1-16d.	,,
Credits do.	1s. 3 1-8d.	,,
Francs do.	1·59	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—For 3½ per Cents, 101 7-16 and 101 5-8 have been quoted for Money and Account, respectively, and 97 nominal, for Threes; but no business to speak of has transpired.

SHARES.—The market remains virtually closed and prices are nominal.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

Good Dhollera....................	3 12-32
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
2¾ per cent. Consols..................	112 3-16
3 per cent. Rentes..................	103
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63
Bar Silver	28 7-8

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, MARCH 15.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Shannon arrived here yesterday morning.

SUEZ, MARCH 15.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Caledonia, from Bombay, arrived here, yesterday morning.

PENANG, MARCH 15.

The Florio Rubattino Company's steamer Letimbro left, to-day, for Bombay.

COLOMBO, MARCH 16.

H. M. S. Torch from Sheerness arrived.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 23rd February, 1897, as compared with the Statement of 16th February, 1897:—

	February 16.			February 23.		
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	76,00,000	0	0	76,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c..........	1,54,40,977	3	8	1,74,48,723	12	10
Other Deposits, &c..........	5,35,55,789	6	11	5,30,37,755	0	2
Bank Post Bills, &c..........	2,93,004	7	6	4,37,069	14	5
Sundries	16,42,577	4	11	16,62,523	2	0
Rs.	9,85,32,348	7	0	10,01,86,010	14	5
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ...	27,51,383	0	0	29,12,606	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	66,05,030	4	0	60,62,030	4	0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities...	2,48,42,712	1	9	2,76,09,423	12	2
Accounts of Credit do.	2,22,27,372	1	5	2,18,18,916	3	0
Bills Discounted, &c. ...	1,26,03,183	8	2	1,19,81,689	12	0
Balances with other Banks	11,75,988	2	5	15,32,053	10	8
Bullion	2,559	1	4	2,429	1	4
Dead Stock	13,22,244	9	2	13,26,257	15	1
Stamps	10,590	0	6	10,260	3	6
Sundries	11,14,836	3	2	11,08,979	1	3
Cash, &c., at Head Office...	1,29,12,729	12	2	1,35,15,675	7	2
Do. at Branches ...	1,35,63,679	10	11	1,23,05,774	8	3
Rs.	9,85,32,348	7	0	10,01,86,010	14	5

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to 23rd February, 1897:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office..............	17,27,610	Inc.
Do. at Branches	2,80,136	do.
Others Deposits	5,18,034	Dec.
Post Bills	1,44,005	Inc.
ASSETS.	Rs.	
Bank's Investments..............	2,18,233	Inc.
Loans	27,86,716	do.
Accounts of Credit	4,08,456	Dec.
Mercantile Bills..............	6,21,494	do.
Cash at Head Office..............	6,02,846	Inc.
Do. at Branches	12,57,905	Dec.

GODHRA-RUTLAM NAGPUR RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 20th February, 1897, on 140'57 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,000	15,306	20	18,320
Or per mile of Railway	21	109	—	130
For previous 6 weeks of half-year.	20,682	1,02,207	495	1,23,384
Total for 7 weeks ...	23,682	1,17,507	515	1,41,704
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,404	22,298	34	25,736
Per mile of Ry. do.	30	194	...	234
Total to corresponding date do.	29,496	1,46,366	483	1,76,345

Decrease for the week .... Rs. 7,416
Ditto to date .... ,, 34,641

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 20th February 1897.)

Description.	1897.	1896.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	46,927	46,242	685	...	...	25,660
Goods	60,966	47,852	13,114	...	25,690	...
Other earnings	2,841	3,021	...	180	...	5,614
Total for week	1,10,734	97,115	13,619	...	...	...
Aggregate...	8,37,180	8,42,855	...	...	...	5,675

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SALEW—March 5, at Allahabad, the wife of George A Salew Commissariat Transport Department, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

PERMIEN—JAHANS—March 1, at Holy Trinity Church, Allahabad, by the Rev Thos Russell, Alfred Hanbury Best Permien, Assistant Superintendent, Alfred Park, Allahabad, youngest son of the late John Henry Permien, Esq, to Winnifred Mayho Jahans, Lady Doctor, Dufferin Hospital, Allahabad, only daughter of the late David E Jahans.

ROSS—LINCOLN—March 2, at Christ Church, Civil Lines, Lucknow, by the Rev A Langford, Hercules de Lantour Ross, District Superintendent of Police, N-W P, and Oudh, second son of Horatio S J Ross, to Alice (Archie) Hilda Gwyneth Docker, youngest daughter of F Lincoln, Dsitrict Judge, (Retired.)

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1897.

APPARENTLY the Six Powers have at length agreed to compel the evacuation of Crete by the Greek troops. The means to this end are the blockade of Crete in the first instance, and if that fail in its effect the Powers will blockade the Piræus and the coast of Greece. King George may now without any loss of prestige submit to *force majeure* and withdraw his fleet from Cretan waters, and his troops from the interior. They have done their special work in rendering the restoration of the Sultan's rule impossible. We have M. Hanotaux's word for it that the Turkish yoke can never be restored in that island: "Of all conceivable solutions that alone is impossible." The presence of four thousand troops in the Cretan coast town will be the order to quit for the Bashi Bazouk as well as for Captain Vassos' troops. But while the latter may hope to return in the not distant future, the former will never set foot on Cretan soil again. If the Greek Government refuse to yield to the dictation of the Powers,—who are applying to Greece a measure of coercion which they could not bring themselves to apply to Turkey when their patience was much more severely tried—it will not be altogether an easy task to compel Greek sympathisers to retire from Crete. Captain Vassos has under his command a much larger force than the 2,000 infantry and artillery who disembarked some ten miles from Canea almost within sight of the foreign men-of-war. He was immediately joined by 10,000 men inured to guerilla war in the steep and roadless mountains. That irregular force was soon augmented by other bands of mountaineers, and by volunteers from Greece and elsewhere. The coast, especially the southern coast, is deeply indented with bays and creeks which facilitate the landing at night of reinforcements and supplies, if any be forthcoming from Greece or Italy. It would be possible for the insurgents stiffened by the Greek troops and directed by experienced foreign officers to hold their own for an indefinite time against any expeditionary columns that could be spared by the foreign contingents occupying the coast fortresses. It is doubtless with a view to guard against this possibility that the Powers have decided beforehand to blockade Greece herself, if the blockade of Crete does not prove effective. As Greece could not defend her coasts, she might, if driven to desperation, "set the Balkans in a blaze" by transferring the fighting to Macedonia, leaving the Turks to choose between the invasion of the mountainous Thessalian frontier and keeping their hold on Macedonia, threatened as it is by Bulgarian, Serb, and Austrian. That would be a policy to delight a Garibaldi; but it is too hazardous to be deliberately chosen by a responsible Government. The reasonable course now is compliance with the demand of the Powers. Everything comes to those who know how to wait.

WE believe we are correct in stating that preliminary steps are being actively taken with a view to the demolition of insanitary buildings, to arrest the course of the plague and to "open out the lungs of the city, to the permanent advantage and future improvement of Bombay." That was the promise made by his Excellency the Governor to a deputation of the Chamber of Commerce on the 27th May last. Since then almost daily lists have been published of houses condemned as unfit for human habitation. The valuation of such buildings for the compensation of owners is necessarily a work requiring care and time. But it is being steadily accomplished, and before long many of the worst slums of the city will experience the fate of the scarcely less objectionable military and civil bungalows in the Marine Lines which have been destroyed from roof to basement. The first object is to abolish insanitary buildings and overcrowding. The next will be to reconstruct the Native Town on improved lines, opening up the cramped and pestilential interior to the health-giving westerly winds from the sea which blow for the greater part of the year, and rehousing the population in properly constructed houses, giving sufficient ventilation and light to the occupants. The Public Works Department is engaged on plans for the cutting of rectangular streets from west to east through the most densely crowded districts. If these be supplemented by broad avenues from the north-west to the south-east, and from the south-west to the north-east, the perflation of the city would be well-nigh complete, and the distances now separating one part of it from others greatly reduced. Such avenues were provided by Baron Haussmann in the reconstruction of Paris, and they have been found so useful in facilitating the traffic and diminishing the block in the other thoroughfares that every year sees some new avenue constructed diagonally through the French capital. To make any plan of reconstruction effective for its chief purpose—the elimination of unwholesome areas—it will be necessary not only to construct broad roads through the Native Town and certain parts of the Fort, North and South, but to reconstruct the side streets abutting on the main arteries. That was the secret of the success secured not only in Paris but in Naples and Rome. In Naples the reconstruction of the insanitary quarters cost a million sterling,—but it was very thorough. The blocks of undrained and ill-ventilated tenement houses which were the perennial abode of typhoid fever, that gave that beautiful city the reputation of being one of the most unhealthy in the world, were wholly swept away and replaced by well-planned houses forming airy streets. The death-rate fell to a figure that gives Naples a high place in the list of the healthy cities of the world. In Rome similarly drastic measures had equally satisfactory results. The narrow lanes formed by labyrinths of high houses along the unbanked river which was constantly overflowing and flooding their lower rooms, were levelled with the ground. The historic squalor of the Ghetto has disappeared for ever, the site being converted into a public garden. The river was widened, deepened, and embanked, the embankments forming like those of London, new lungs for the city. The death-rate, which was 26·1 in 1882, is now 20·8. We lately drew attention to what has been accomplished within the last few years in New York in razing slums to the ground and replacing them by habitable buildings and handsome parks in due proportion. In fifteen years the death-rate of New York has been brought down by these and other measures equally thorough going, from 30·6 to 22·4 per thousand. Wherever measures of the kind are vigorously carried out they have proved effective. They have also been costly, but the cost is not disproportionate to the result, and with good management it can be, and frequently has been, recovered, the improvements in time yielding a profit on the first outlay. Baron Haussmann showed that each of the reconstructions carried out by him yielded a handsome profit by the enhanced price paid from frontages in the new streets that replaced squalid lanes and alleys. The charge of extravagance preferred against his operations was due to the Imperial generosity with which the profits were expended to embellish the new quarters with imposing churches, monumental fountains, or lovely parks; all fine things in their way, but not essential to the work of removing slums and rookeries and putting healthy houses in broad streets in their place. That may well content us in Bombay, at all events, for present purposes. The rebuilding of the Native Town or any considerable part of it will necessitate a loan. But before a loan can be raised for such a purpose, and the rebuilding of great part of the city undertaken, the Legislature must give the necessary powers, and create the machinery by which those powers will be made operative. If we are not mistaken, the Bill which will give form and substance to these adumbrations is already on the anvil.

WHEN the late Nawab of Radhanpur died charge of the State was taken over by a young British officer in the Political Department, the Government having refused to give effect to the will of the deceased appointing a Council of Regency to act during the minority of his son, the present Nawab. It unfortunately happened that the transfer of power was accompanied by circumstances of exceptional harshness in the treatment of the Maharani Jenat Mahal, sole wife of the late, and mother of the present Maharajah. Her personal apparel and jewels were seized and placed under lock and key. A request for a list of the ornaments thus taken from her was refused, the refusal being accompanied by a threat, since fulfilled, that she might be deprived of the villages given to her years before by her late husband, and the revenues handed over to the State. After many applications the wearing apparel was restored, much eaten by rats. The ornaments have not been returned. The Zenana guard which, according to immemorial usage, is always furnished by the State constabulary in such cases, was withdrawn. The number of her servants was reduced, the customary allowances for ordinary kitchen expenses cut down. A Dowager Maharani has always the control of the Palace, and is given a suitable allowance for its up-keep. That is done as a matter of course even when no directions are left by the late ruler; but the Chief of Radhanpur had made specific provision for this in his will, which if set aside in regard to matters of State, should have effect in family arrangements, especially when conforming to recognised usage. But the whole grant for palace expenditure was taken from the Maharani, and she had to provide the money out of her private income. The income was bit by bit whittled down, one village after another being "resumed" now on one pretext, now on another. Worse than all, on an allegation, obviously made by personal enemies that a sum of five lakhs had been taken from the treasury on the demise of the Prince, and was concealed in the Palace, repeated perquisitions were made and the Palace searched. Nothing was found, and for the best of reasons. No treasure had been taken from the treasury, and none was hidden. Immediately on the demise of the late Nawab, the Dewan and other State officials in the presence of a British official, entered the treasury and took an inventory of what it contained. The dust on the floor and on the tables showed that no one had entered the place for many weeks. The books and the inventory tallied; no treasure could possibly have been removed from the treasury, as alleged, on the death and removed to the Palace.

The search was conducted in the presence of Major Lyde, the Political Officer. It was very thorough. The removal of parts of the wall, and the ripping up of floors proved the utter worthlessness of the information on which this action was taken and again and again renewed; always apparently on what purported to be specific indications furnished by some one to the Political Agent. These insulting perquisitions appeared to have come to an end in October last. Lord Sandhurst, in replying in February to a strongly-worded protest from the Maharani sent in last October, stated that the matters complained of were past and not likely to recur. But as a matter of fact they are recurring, and in a peculiarly offensive form. The official reply to the complaints as to these matters communicated in a letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Jackson, Political Agent, Pahlanpur, was as follows: "I am to intimate that his Excellency the Governor-in-Council has given the subject his careful consideration and, while he regrets that the local inconveniences, which are inseparable from the introduction of British administration, on the death of a Native Chief should in this instance have been felt so strongly, he cannot arrive at the conclusion that any intentional disrespect or discourtesy has been shown to your Highness. It is evident that most of the matters of complaint are not of recurring nature, and are now past and over, and his Excellency trusts that your Highness will consent to deal with the British Administrator as a friend who is anxious to show the consideration due to your Highness' position and to meet your Highness' wishes in all matters in which he can do so consistently with the obligations laid upon him." This reply is characterised by careful avoidance of redress for the past. A polite assurance that the disrespect and discourtesy complained of could not have been intentional is apparently held to be sufficient solace for a widowed Maharani who has been made to drink the cup of bitterness to the dregs. Whatever balm there may have been in the further assurance that the British Administrator is a friend who is anxious to show due consideration to her Highness' position and to meet her wishes in all matters is turned to wormwood by the fact that scarcely was the letter received than Major Lyde placed a guard over her palace and allowed no one to enter or to leave it. He gave as a reason that this time—the third—he had received "a clue to where the treasure is." The Maharani was peremptorily ordered to leave the palace until it was again searched. She declined to do anything of the kind, and protested against this aggravation of previous perquisitions of the kind. The zenana was entered on the 15th instant to renew the search for "treasure" Lord Sandhurst's assurance that such things were of the past and are not of a recurring nature was apparently a little premature.

So long ago as November 1895 the officers of the junior division of the Provincial Service, Survey of India Department, sent in to the Government of India certain points which they regarded as departmental grievances. It is remarkable that such a lengthened period should have elapsed between the sending in of the memorial and its reply, especially as the Government of India has to admit that the officers had legitimate grievances which are now to some extent redressed. The memorialists asked: "That the old *regime* by which deserving officers were promoted from the Junior to the Senior Division should still be allowed from the Provincial to the Imperial service, or if that cannot be granted that an increased number of appointments be transferred into the Provincial list; that the three posts already transferred into the 4th grade of Extra Assistant Superintendents be placed at the top of the list; that the posts of Superintendent, 2nd grade, instead of being abolished, be transferred to the Provincial list; that intergradal officiating appointments be allowed in the Provincial Service, as is the case in the Imperial Service; that the prefix of Extra in the upper grades for the Provincial Service be abolished; that a higher rate of travelling allowance by rail, road, or steamer be allowed; that all salaries be increased generally on account of the depreciation of the rupee; that gazetted rank be given to all Provincial officers, and not merely to those drawing Rs. 300 a month and upwards; and that higher rank for military precedence be given to Provincial officers when serving with the army in the field." Government has decided that all men recruited prior to 1888 shall be allowed personal allowances according to a prescribed scale, that two supernumerary appointments shall be temporarily created and filled, and that ten appointments only shall carry personal allowances, being strictly filled by selection. The two supernumerary appointments intended to compensate the higher grades of the Junior Division for the loss of two appointments in the Senior Division during the past few years, and for the consequent delay in promotion, are sanctioned. They will, however, be absorbed as soon as the cadre of the Provincial Service is complete. The effect of the proposals is in the opinion of the Government of India to temporarily postpone a portion of the savings which will ultimately result from the separation of the Provincial Service in favour of officers who entered the Junior Division before the reorganisation was contemplated, and whose prospects it has materially injured, and they will meet the legitimate grievances of picked men from among a deserving body of officers. Their promotion having already been suspended for some years, the introduction of the proposals is sanctioned with effect from 1st April next. The Government of India believe that these concessions will remove all the legitimate grievances of the Provincial Service of the Survey Department; and in granting them they desire to endorse the opinion of the Surveyor-General as to the excellent work done by these officers in positions of considerable responsibility, and often under circumstances of difficulty—a very pretty way of putting it, but compliments of the kind will neither pay rent nor a tailor's bill.

THE P. & O. Company's s. s. Carthage, with the outward mails of the 5th instant, left Aden at 1 a.m., on Tuesday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at day-light, on Sunday next.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Canning, Commander G. A. Rose, will sail, to-day, for Karachi, with His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and staff and the following details:—Lieut.-Stewart 2nd Durham L. I.; 2nd-Lieut. H. E. Rudkin, Unattached List, 4 men rank-and-file, 2 native details, 1 woman, 2 children, and 3 followers.

THE steamer Queen Olga, 2,146 tons, Captain G. Harris, which arrived in harbour, on Monday, from San Francisco, brought 75,000 bags of wheat. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

OUR readers will remember the late strike of the G. I. P. Railway Guards, consequent upon reduction made in their double bhatha, and the suspension of good traffic on the line for a couple of days. The strikers resumed the work on the Agent granting them the concessions demanded by them for three months, and after that period to continue them, if sanctioned by the Home Board. We now learn that the Home Board have granted the concessions asked for by the guards.

"THE Indian Engineering" says:—Rupees 100 lakhs will probably be the expenditure upon railways in Burma during the next financial year, the newly-formed company finding the money. This will enable work to be pushed on as quickly as possible on the Mandalay-Kunlon line, while at the same time the extension of the Mu Valley system beyond Mogaung to Myitkhina on the Upper Irrawaddy can be carried towards completion. As regards the former project, trains should be running in to Maymyo next cold weather, while work beyond should make good progress. Hitherto the State expenditure on railways in Burma has been at the rate of about 50 lakhs per annum, but the engineers could spend with advantage as much again. Among other lines about to be undertaken is the Meiktila-Myingyan, which will be very useful when finished.

A COMPANY is about to be formed in Cawnpore for the working of foundry and engineering works on a large scale. Connected therewith there will be a large bicycle manufactory, the prospectus stating that cycling is made impossible to the natives on account of the cost of the luxury. The establishment of a local manufactory will greatly lessen this difficulty. The company will have exclusive rights in certain sanitary appliances and water-lifts. Woodwork, sawing, and joining will also come within the sphere of operations. The ground sought to be secured for the buildings is in close proximity to the Elgin Mills and the Army Boot Factory, into which the East Indian Railway has lately run an extension. The capital will be raised by the issue of 4,000 shares of Rs. 100 each, payable in the usual way. Mr. Gavin Jones, the founder of the Muir Mills, is the chief promoter of the concern.

THE first Consular report from Uganda has [illegible] out in the familiar "Annual series" issu[illegible] the Foreign Office; and has followed con[illegible] lines, even to the customary Consular al[illegible] German competition. Mr. Berkeley, ho[illegible] yet an alarmist. On the contrary, his [illegible] on the cheering line of development [illegible] expense. "Although the route, via [illegible] the lake through the German territ[illegible] the bulk of small traders the g[illegible] more plentiful and cheaper percen[illegible] "the road through the English [illegible] dually become the main channel [illegible] rations in this Protectorate, even [illegible] comes to settle definitely the whol[illegible]

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STATEMENT BY M. HANOTAUX.

GREECE TO BE COERCED.

PARIS, March 15.

The Chamber of Deputies, by 356 against 143 votes, has approved the policy of the Government, after a speech made by M. Hanotaux, in which he explained that it had been decided to blockade Crete, and, if necessary, Greece as well, and to compel the Greeks to withdraw from the Island.

M. Hanotaux added that each Power will send an additional six hundred men to reinforce the Contingent already on shore there.

THE EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.

NEW YORK, March 15.

Mr. McKinley, in opening the extra Session of Congress, briefly urges the prompt revision of the Tariff.

DISASTROUS ACCIDENT ON A RUSSIAN IRONCLAD.

LONDON, March 16.

A gun on board the Russian turret ship Sissoi Veliky burst during practice outside Suda Bay, killing seventeen men and injuring twenty.

THE "TIMES" ON THE PLAGUE.

The "Times," in a special article on Indian affairs, says that without doubt if the sanitary plague cordon urged by Sir A. Mackenzie had been adopted earlier Great Britain would have escaped the reproaches of Europe, and India been spared the reprisals Europe has taken in self-defence.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, March 16.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Carthage, with the outward English mails of the 5th inst., left here, for Bombay, at 1 a.m., this morning, and the s. s. Rome, for Colombo and Australia, at 11 p.m., last night.

LONDON, March 15.

The Bombay mails of the 27th ultimo arrived, at Brindisi, day before yesterday.

THE IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, March 16.

The following business will be brought forward before the Council meeting on Friday :—Sir James Westland to introduce and explain the Financial Statement for 1897-98 ; also to present the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to enable the local authorities to borrow money for temporary emergencies ; also to move that the Bill to facilitate the introduction as legal tender in Bhopal of current silver coin of the Government of India be taken into consideration ; also to move that the Bill be passed ; and also to present the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Indian Stamp Act 1879.

The Hon'ble Mr. Bhuskute will ask the following question :—Considering that the three divisional District and Sessions Judgeships constitute the Superior Judicial Service in the Central Provinces, have the Government of India perceived the desirability of reserving at least one of them, as in the other provinces ; for a member of the Central Provinces bar.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

POONA, March 16.

There were 38 new cases and 21 deaths in the city, to-day. In the Plague Hospital 19 died. The total mortality of the 24 hours is 50.

At a meeting of the Cantonment Committee, held under Major-General Duncan, a Plague Committee for house-to-house visitation has been formed, General Duncan being nominated president. It was also decided to ask for a grant from the Government.

The military operations were held to-day in the Budhwar, Sukerwar, Raviwar, Vetal, and Gunj peiths, and succeeded in finding out five cases. The houses searched are marked with letter E. A large number of rotten clothing and rags were found in the houses were burnt. The charred timber and rafters of the three Bohra shops, which were on fire recently in the Raviwar Peith, were pulled down and burnt. The roofs of some delapidated houses where plague occurred were also pulled down.

A NEW FACTORY AT DHARANGAON.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARANGAON, March 16.

Mr. Varby, the Assistant Collector of Khandesh, performed the opening ceremony of the factory of the Khandesh Press Co. (Ld.), at Chopda, on the 15th instant, in the presence of a large and influential gathering. After a short address to the merchants, Mr. Varby distributed the presents, some of which were very valuable, and then starting the engine, declared the factory open. Messrs. Drewet, Chowna and Co., of Bombay, are the agents of the factory.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

THE GOLFERS' CUP.

Last but not least in the list of competitions for the season stands the Golfers' Cup, a handicap match by holes, in which the winner of the final tie retains the cup till the next match is played in the autumn. The entries were not numerous, and play throughout was fairly close. The feature of the season has been the extent to which the scratch men have been out of the running, this being due in a large measure to the raising of the maximum handicap limit from 9 strokes to 12. In previous seasons moderate players have almost despaired of success owing to the trophies going to scratch men, and never before have the prizes been so well distributed. This feature was maintained in the present instance, when none of the scratch men survived for the semi-final. The final round was between Mr. Nigel Jones, perhaps the most regular *habitue* of the links, and Mr. J. O. Kiddle, who, although a comparatively new hand at the game, has shown remarkably good form in the competitions this season. The match was played yesterday morning. All went well with Mr. Jones on the first field, and in the early part of the game it looked as though he would have an easy victory. But amid the pitfalls of the second field Mr. Nigel Jones got into difficulties, and Mr. Kiddle playing a steady game, took the honour by the up. The scores were as under :—

First Round.

W E Young (--2) b H Bromley (—3) 2 up and 1 to play
Nigel Jones (—6) b Dr MacDonald (Scr) 4 and 2.
C. St Paul (Scr) b J Pollard (—4) 1 up
H Cheetham (—4) b P F Fischer (—2) 2 up.
Mr F Reid (Scr) b G Forsyth (—5) 3 up and 2.
J. C. Kiddle (—5) b P G Irvine (—1) 1 up.
W Garlick (—3) b R B Nixon (—8) 4 up and 2.
Raikes (Scr) b C H S Boggs (Scr) 2 up and 1

Second Round.

Nigel Jones beat Young 1 up.
Cheethan beat Paul 1 up.
Kiddle beat Raid 1 up.
arlick beat Raikes 2 up and 1.

Semi-Final.

Jones beat Cheetham 2 up and 1.
s beat Garlick 1 up.

Final.

eat Nigel Jones 1 up and won.

RMOMETER READINGS.

DAY NIGHT.—March 15
— — — — — — — — — 75·6

UESDAY.—March 16.
— — — — — — — — — 71·9
— — — — — — — — — 79·5
— — — — — — — — — 82·3
— — — — — — — — — 81·6

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Feb. 26.

The Chamber of Commerce of Havre, the chief cotton port of France, is betraying some anxiety with respect to proposals which have been submitted to the French Railways Consultative Committee by the Orleans and the Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean Railway Companies, and by the Administration of the French State Railways, for a reduction to 24f. 50c. per ton of the existing rate of 37 francs per ton for the transport of bales of raw cotton in truckloads of 10,000 kilos. from Bordeaux, La Rochelle, and other ports to Belfort, and the adjacent Swiss and German frontier. Hitherto the movement of raw cotton in the direction indicated has been unimportant, but it is pointed out that it may be considerabely developed, as was the case at Dunkirk, after a reduction of the railway rates from that port. Representations have been made to the French Minister of Public Works, on behalf of the Havre Chamber, urging him to reject the proposal "in consideration of the general interest," on the ground that there is a danger in dividing great markets (the Havre cotton market, for instance,) which may thus lose their power of competing with foreign markets." This view of the matter is a little short-sighted. It cannot be denied that the greater a market is a more advantageously it can carry on a particular trade, but these advantages should merely tend to prevent a smaller or competing market from coming into existence at all. If, notwithstanding the advantages of the great market, a secondary market secures an increasing share of the particular trade, it is obvious that it must have advantages of its own, which counterbalance those of its greater rival, and the result can only be in the direction of an expansion of the general trade of the country. Havre may contend that cheapened transit by the routes indicated may assist the re-export trade of Liverpool at the expense of the Havre market, cotton bought in Liverpool being enabled to get to certain parts of the European interior by the new routes more cheaply than hitherto. But the principle is the same. Moreover, if Havre can only hold her own by handicapping other French ports, France in protecting Havre in this way would run the risk of seeing the transit trade in cotton diverted to Belgian, German, or even Italian ports ; whereas by offering all the facilities she can for such transit trade she may at least hope to secure additional traffic for her railways and additional business for some of her ports, if not for Havre. As a matter of fact, however, Havre would not be likely to suffer by the proposed assistance to the trade of other French ports. She will retain her own special advantages, amongst which not the least is her proximity to the French cotton-manufacturing districts of the North of France, and anything which tends to expand the general import and transit trade of France can scarcely fail in the end to be advantageous to her second greatest port.

Speaking at the half-yearly meeting of the Manchester Ship Canal Company, the Chairman, Mr. Bythell, referred to the Company's differences with the railways on the subject of through rates. With regard to "class" rates he was hopeful that they were on the eve of a settlement. The exceptional rates to which they considered themselves entitled could not be secured without an application to the Railway Commissioners, and they were now awaiting the decision of that body in the case against the Midland. The one thing they would hold out for, and, if necessary, fight for, was that the Port of Manchester should be on an equal footing with competing ports. Turning to an examination of the accounts, the Chairman said the total increase in the gross revenue during the year had been £44,856. The greatest expansion in the year's traffic had been in timber, grain, and cotton. The revenue from the canal during the three years it had been open had steadily increased—from £97,096 in 1894 to £137,434 in 1895, and £182,330 in 1896. The tonnage of seagoing traffic had risen from 686,000 tons in 1894 to 1,087,000 in 1895 and 1,510,000 in 1896. The seagoing and barge traffic combined amounted in the latter year to 1,826,000 tons. At some length the Chairman went into the financial position of the undertaking, and specified some of the more important works requiring attention. Still further expenditure on capital account was absolutely necessary if they were to continue to have an increase of traffic. This capital it was hoped to obtain largely by a mortgage of the Company's surplus lands. With regard to the coming year, the directors hoped to be able to do at least as well as they had done this year. If they did, they would be able to pay the interest on the first and second debentures. With anything like active co-operation on the part of the traders of the district they would undoubtedly make much more, rapid progress.

A bill is before the American Congress to provide for discriminating duties of 10 per cent, in addition to the regular import duties, on all goods imported into the United States in foregin ships. It is not surprising to find, however, that the proposed measure is regarded with disfavour in American shipping circles, and by American as well as foreign shipowners. It is so unlikely to pass, moreover that it has scarcely been considered worth while to organise opposition to it, though the Philadelphia Maritime Exchange has prepared a protest against it. The objection to the measure urged by steamship owners in New York is that it would provoke retaliatory measures by other countries, which in view of the superior importance of the American export as compared with the import trade would greatly injure the commerical interests of tha United States. But, even without such retaliation, it is obvious that discouragement of the free competition for outward cargo between ships visiting the American ports with inward cargo would greatly handicap the export trade of the United States and prove extremely detrimental to the interests of the railway companies serving the American ports. It is hinted, too, that such discrimination would divert ships to Canadian ports, and the import and export trade of the United States to the railways and waterways connecting with those ports.

The annual report of Lord Cromer, on Egyptian affairs, issued the other day, shows that the trade imports last year were worth £E. 9,150,000, showing an increase of £E.1,271,000 against the total for 1895, and an increase of £E.393,000 against the total for 1894. On the other hand, the exports were valued at £E.13,200,000, and showed an increase of £E.568,000 against 1895, and £E.1,358,000 as against 1894. With regard to the import trade, a very striking feature has been the really enormous increase in the imports of flour from France. Last year 70,000,000 kilos. of such flour was imported, as against 38,200,000 kilos. in 1895, 21,400,000 kilos. in 1894, and an average of only 5,000,000 kilos. from 1881 to 1892. The growth of this trade is attributed to the French draw-back or bounty system, and its effect is, apparently, the gradual extinction of the Egyptian flour industry. As regards the exports, cotton is of course a very interesting and important item, and not the less so because of the hold which the Manchester Ship Canal seems to be getting on this trade. The exports last year, 2,581,000 cantars of 98½lb., showed a decrease against the exports for the previous year, 2,780,000 cantars, although the production was great er, the yield for 1896 being returned as 4,008,000 cantars, as against 3,860,000 cantars for 1895. The exports of maize, wheat, beans, and onions also declined ; but, notwithstanding the difficulties of the West Indian planters, Egypt seems to be going ahead as a cane-sugar producer and exporter. The sugar industry is rapidly expanding in Upper Egypt, and, were the supply of water adequate, a very great extension of cane plantations would take place there. The advantages of Egypt in this connection are its climate, rich soil, and cheap labour ; its limitation is the water-supply. The crop of canes crushed last year was, however, the largest on record, and the percentage of yield of crystals was greater than in any previous years. Strange to say, also, the United States and Canada are the chief markets for Egyptian sugar. Another satisfactory proof of Egyptian progress is afforded by the railway returns. The gross receipts were last year the highest on record, being £E.1,822,000, as against £E.1,750,000 in 1895. It must be remarked, however, that some portion of the increase was due to the Dongola expedition, but against this must be set the adverse influence of the cholera epidemic, all fairs and other public gatherings being suppressed. The passengers carried numbered 9,854,000, as against 9,518,000 in 1895. The receipts for the carriage of the staple crops, cotton, cereals, and sugar, of course, vary with the crops ; but attention is called to the fact that there has been of late years a steady increase under the head of "miscellaneous articles," the total under this head last year being £E.467,000, as against £E.394,000 in 1895. The aggregate of the working expenses was £E.778,000, or only 43 per cent. of the gross receipts. Extensions through Upper Egypt are in progress, and it is expected that by the end of the current year there will be through railway communication from Cairo to Assoan. Concessions for the construction of light agricultural railways in Lower Egypt have also been taken up, and much benefit is expected to be derived from this movement.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Monde Economique* holds that public opinion in the German capital respecting the present critical condition of affairs in the East is largely influenced by the extensive holdings of Teutonic financiers and investors in Greek, Roumanian, and other European Government securities. Prices on the German Stock Exchanges have been rising considerably for some time past, and any untoward occurrences which might be likely to lead to a state of panic in the Stock Markets would, of course, involve serious losses. According to a statement prepared in 1894 by a committee of inquiry which investigated the amount of German holdings in Greek and other national bonds, these holdings amounted to £13,514,000 of Greek bonds, £14,917,000 of Portuguese, £14,239,000 of Roumanian, £10,006,000 of Mexican, and £9,006,000 of Argentine bonds. The correspondent contends that, at present, the amounts of some of the securities named held in Germany are much larger than they were in 1894. Of Greek bonds, for example, the total, he estimates, is not less that £14,000,000 or £16,000,000—a sum greater than that in the hands of the investors of any other country.

The annual report of the Liverpool Steamships Owners' Association, states that, the past year was a particularly anxious one for shipowners, owing to the number of bills affecting shipping which were introduced into Parliament. It must be admitted that there is a real danger in the tendency to take the management of the mercantile marine more and more out of the hands of the shipowners and to place it in those of the officials of the Board of Trade. After all, there is something in individual responsibility, and excessive regulation may in many cases result in merely perfunctory service. Legislative interference, however, has undoubtedly done enormous good in railway management, both as regards the interests of the public and the share-holders, and the marine carrying industry is in very many respects similar to the railway service. There seems some force in the argument that foreign vessels visiting British ports are free from the conditions imposed on British vessels, and that, nevertheless, British travellers and shippers are willing to pay the same fares, freight rates, and insurance by the former as by the latter. We may be permitted, however, to doubt whether this is fully the case unless the conditions are voluntarily made equal in both cases; surely the attractiveness of the leading British passenger lines, for instance, is somewhat understated in this comparison. It is difficult to believe that an English cabin passenger will deliberately embark at an English port on board a crowded foreign vessel carrying emigrants as readily as on board an English vessel which is protected from overcrowding if all the other conditions are equal. Again, if in regard to manning and other arrangements the majority of the shipowners "do their duty" they can scarcely be injured, but only benefited, by regulations which are merely intended to apply to the exceptions ; though we quite admit that, owing to the variety of conditions, it may be impossible to devise general rules which do not impose unnecessary restrictions in some cases. It seems clearly wrong in principle that dues ostensibly exacted for lighting the coast should be used in any other way, as it implies the special taxation of a particular class for general purposes. Certainly, in view of the immense importance to the country of the shipowning interest, and the normal difficulties and low rates against which it has to contend, it is extremely desirable that no unjust burdens or useless regulations should be laid upon it.

Considerable uneasiness has existed for some time past in France because of the absence of any signs of growth in the export trade of that country, notwithstanding the liberal bounties bestowed by the State, the very purpose of which was to stimulate it. The subject has been dealt with at some length in the recent publications of MM. Charles Roux, Schwob, and Thery. One of these—"Le Danger Allemand," the work of M. Schwob—was not long ago discussed in our columns. Prompted by these essays, the Political Economy Society of Paris has devoted a some-what protracted conference to a consideration of the absence of increase in the demand for French productions abroad, in which several of the leading economic and commercial authorities in France took part. In introducing the topic M. Jacques Siegfried submitted statistics showing that before 1870 French exports largely exceeded those of Germany, that in 1877 the two were equal, and that since then the former have fallen as much below the latter as they previously were above them. In short, the growth of the export trade has been arrested. This fact M. Siegfried attributed to the policy of ultra-Protectionism adopted in 1892 ; to the absence of treaties of commerce ; to the constantly increasing load of taxation in France ; to the repressive effect of mischievous legislation concerning joint-stock companies and labour ; to the low birth-rate and bad laws respecting the inheritance of property, and to the inefficiency of the means of transport by water. To this catalogue of evil influences M. Fleury added the burdens of compulsry military service, which, he said, tended specially to discourage young Frenchmen from entering upon commercial or industrial life. Educated youths prefer to seek official employment, which carries with it an exemption from two years of the obligatory term of service. Again the excessive interference of the State with individual freedom in France tends inevitably to weaken character, to enfeeble the will, and to diminish the habit of self-reliance. Protectionism, too, induces a harmful diversion from naturally advantageous lines of industry, because it draws off capital from occupations which are profitable in themselves, and transfers it to others in which an artificial profit is conferred by direct bounties or by protective tariff. This feature, M. Fleury admitted, is not peculiar to France, for even in Germany bounties and unremunerative railway rates are employed to stimulate the export trade.

THE SABATHU LEPER ASYLUM : AN URGENT APPEAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I am forced to make this urgent appeal for funds for the Sabathu Leper Asylum, for the numbers are so much larger than in former years and prices so much higher, that it is impossible to meet the necessary expenses for the food alone, and the Buniah objects to supplying food-materials without ready cash. Within a month, if friends do not respond liberally, I shall be forced to send adrift many of the lepers now here. All may not be aware that this Asylum accommodates both European and Native lepers, there being lately built a European Ward ; therefore funds are more urgently needed for the larger expenses occasioned by this additional responsibility. Donations may be sent to the "Alliance Bank of Simla, Head Office," or direct to the Superintendent.—Yours, &c.,

M. B. CARLETON, M.D.,
Supdt., Leper Asylum.

Sabathu, March 13.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

All the Government of India offices will close in Calcutta by the end of the month. Telegrams only will be dealt with by the Finance Department up to the 25th instant, the Foreign and Military Offices up to the 26th, and the Home, Public Works, and Revenue and Agricultural to the 27th instant.

The services of the following officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for employment on plague and famine duty :—Surgeon-Captains A. W. Dawson, B. R. Chatterton, J. Mulvany, Surgeon-Lieutenants C. H. Bensley, J. C. Robertson, C. D. Dawes, C. B. Harrison, J. S. Stevenson, A. Miller, and H. R. Brown.

Though cholera has not as yet assumed an epidemic or virulent form, or is even spreading to an alarming extent, yet the Calcutta authorities are adopting stringent measures to stop its progress. A few cases—some fatal—are reported from Cossipore, Baliaghatta, Manicktollah, Entally, and Alipore, in the jurisdiction of the Bengal Police.

The Simla Municipality water-supply proposals recommend the provision of another reservoir somewhere on the pipe line of the Sanjowli reservoir, to contain from 1,800,000 to 2,000,000 gallons of water. This would enable the issue of an additional 20,000 gallons per diem for one hundred days, or during the entire hot weather months. An expenditure of from two to three lakhs would be required.

A telegram dated South Sylhet, Friday says : A fair amount of rain fell again last night, and seemed to be general. The rain was ushered in by a strong wind and slight hail. The benefits to this country are inestimable, and should more fall soon which looks likely ploughing for the early *aus* crop will begin, and prices, which are a little more than normal, should drop.

A Calcutta paper says : The reported resignation of Dr. Banks is one more illustration of the manner in which it is possible for a useful and hard-working expert to be worried out of office. Dr. Banks, it is alleged, has thrown up his special appointment in connection with the sanitation of the city owing to being thwarted in his work.

The "Baluchistan Herald" reports a case of double murder at Ruk. It appears that a Peshawari Mehomedan with his wife was travelling by train. On arrival at Ruk he was ordered to bring his wife out of the carriage for examination to ascertain that she was not suffering from plague. This the man refused to do, whereupon an altercation ensued which resulted in the fanatic killing his wife on the spot and severely wounding the inspecting doctor who is said to have since died. The man attempted to kill himself also, but he was prevented from doing so by those present.

As our telegrams told us the nomination of Sir Frederick Fryer as the first Lieutenant-Governor of Burma has received the final approval of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress. The work of creating a Legislative Council for the Province is now in progress, and the new regime will come into operation, it is thought, by the 1st May.

A Cashmere correspondent writes :—"The Srinuggerites have had two to three weeks' fairly good skating, tobogganing ad-lib., and several of the more enterprising have had sleighs, and others have mastered the art of walking with skees.

When the last mail left there was a rumour at home to the effect that a new coinage was to be minted in connection with this year's Royal celebration. The issue will, it is said, be made in June.

According to accounts from a valued correspondent at Villapuram, things there are in a bad way for those who want anything stronger to eat than native fare; and Europeans at Villapuram are having to keep a very compulsory Lent. The four Mahomedan butchers in the place have been fined a collective note of a hundred rupees, on a charge of uncleanly stalls, and have gone on strike accordingly. As for bread, the bread is not of a sort that our bacillus-fearing correspondent finds to his liking, and without either meat, fish or bread, he makes but very poverty-stricken meals. "We have to fast every day," he writes, "so do, please, help to bring us back our mutton." Hindus are, of course, the great majority of the Villapuram population, and our correspondent finds that so long as there are cucumbers and pumpkins enough for the Hindu to feast on, the European may do the best he can. The unfortunate Europeans of Villapuram are, in our correspondent's own words, "dying of hunger" in a land where there is no famine.

Sir Henry Waterfield, financial secretary to the India Office, and Mr. Stephen Jacob, Comptroller and Auditor-General to the Government of India, gave evidence before the Indian Expenditure Commission the other day on behalf of the Indian Government. Mr. Jacob urged that while India should retain control of Aden, Great Britain should bear a share of the expenditure for maintenance for Aden. The opening of the Suez Canal had rendered Aden peculiarly valuable to England as a commercial nation. It had been aptly called the key of the commercial high way to the East, and, in the event of war, would furnish our navy with a fortified coaling and refitting station on a main line of Imperial navigation. Yet, owing to the connection between Aden and the Arabian and African coasts, India might be required under present conditions to carry out at her own expense a policy which she had not laid down, and which was dictated by British and European, rather than Indian considerations.

The "Marine Française," after observing that Great Britain is in entire possession of the route to India and the Far East from the entrance of the Mediterranean at Gibraltar to the outlet of the Red Sea at the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, goes on to say that France can cut that route in at least three places—Oran (from that town to Cape de Gata in Spain), Bizerta, and Sheikh Said (an island in the Red Sea). "With these places," the journal adds, "we isolate Egypt by separating it at once from London and Bombay. What we must have is an impregnable fort on the western extremity of our Algerian frontiers, as near Gibraltar as possible. An arsenal in full operation should be established at Bizerta, and this place should become the seat of a maritime prefecture. In the Gulf of Tajura there should be a well-supplied and well-defended harbour of refuge, and at Cape Sejarn, on the Suba Islands, and at Sheikh Said a combination of works commanding the whole Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb.

A French naval officer has written a book on the art of blockading Great Britain. If only, he says, the enemies of this country could cut off half her trade, and half her supplies, she would soon be starved out financially and otherwise. Why, so she would, but this does not seem a very neighbourly thing to talk about at a time when we are all in the brotherhood of the Concert. Yet, we must not complain, or the naval officer may remind us that one of our contemporaries is, at this moment, publishing a series of studies in the art of beating the French fleet. It would be so easy to assign the hostile squadron to another place—say Switzerland. There is as much virtue in a pseudonym in this case as, in the other, there is in the French naval officer's "if." The wholly needless personality of these illustrations causes a good deal of sortness, especially on one side.

For the hundredth anniversary of the late Emperor William's birth, on the 22nd instant, the Royal Castle at Berlin will be specially decorated at the cost of the State. A magnificent tent with embroidered hangings will be erected for the Royal personages. The Emperor William will stand before it on horseback to witness the unveiling of the equestrian monument exactly in front. There will be grand stands affording ample space for privileged spectators on each side of the tent ; they will hold 2,000 persons. Another platform with stages in a less favourable position will contain 1,000 spectators. On each side of the statue the flags taken during the campaign of 1870-71 will be displayed, and the captured guns, adorned with oak leaves, will be placed around. In the Lustgarten will be cannon to give a thundering salute as soon as the statue is unveiled. On the following day there will be a procession of invited guests and maids of honour, and all kinds of societies and clubs.

THE EPIDEMIC.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending, at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.		Attacks.	Deaths.
A	Upper Colaba	1	0
	Middle and Lower Colaba	1	0
	Fort, Southern	0	0
	Fort, Northern	1	0
	Esplanade	2	0
B	Mandvie	3	3
	Chukla	0	1
	Oomarkhari	0	0
	Dongri	5	4
C	Market	5	1
	Dhobi Talao	2	0
	Fanaswady	0	0
	Bhuleshwar	1	1
	Khara Talao	0	0
	Kumbharwada	3	1
D	Khetwady	3	2
	Girgaum	0	0
	Chowpatty	1	0
	Walkeshwar	4	0
	Mahalakshmi	3	3
E	Mazagon	4	1
	Tarwady	5	0
	Second Nagpada	2	0
	Kamatipura	4	1
	Tardeo	0	3
	Byculla	9	3
	First Nagpada	4	3
F	Parel	3	11
	Sewri	1	1
	Sion	6	4
G	Mahim	8	8
	Worli	2	1
Water Division		0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown		0	0
Parsee Hospital		0	2
Jain Hospital		0	1
Arthur Road Hospital		0	6
St. George's Hospital		0	0
Hindu Hospital		0	3
Parel Hospital		0	5
Grant Road Hospital		0	3
Colaba Hospital		0	2
Frere Hospital		0	1
	Total	83	75
	Total to date	9,500	7,978

The total mortality from all causes during the period was 168.

A GENEROUS OFFER FROM AGA KHAN.

His Highness Aga Khan, by a wire from Mahableshwar, has generously offered to Professor Haffkine his house in Love Lane as one of the centres for preventive inoculation of healthy against the plague. The offer has been accepted gratefully by Mons. Haffkine for the purpose mentioned.

LIME WASHING OPERATIONS.

It is understood that the Plague Commissioners will take over the work of directing the cleansing, disinfecting, and lime-washing operations, at present carried out under the supervision of Mr. J. W. Smith, the Special Drainage Engineer, and to a smaller extent by Mr. Murzban, the Executive Engineer. The staff employed under the former officer of the Municipality on this duty is distributed as follows :—

District.	No.
Chuckla and Dongri	226
Dhobie Talao and Bhuleshwar	281
Northbrook Gardens	238
Girgaum	215
Forjett Street and Walkeshwar	160
Gowalia Tank Road	19
Narayen Dabolker Street	18
Foras Road Hospital	199
Tarwadi	101
2nd Nagpada	144
Pirkhan Lane	66
De Lisle Road	60
Kamatipura	136
Arthur Road	207
Parel Road and Lalwadi	199
Wadala Village	105
Matunga and Bhandarvada	126
Kala Chowkee	61
Do (house connections)	72
Total	2,633

THE HOLI PROCESSIONS.

In consequence of the prevalence of the bubonic plague in Bombay, the Commissioner of Police has thought it advisable this year to keep within narrow limits the Holi processions and the music attending them as much as possible, and with a view of deciding the matter he held a conference with the Superintendents of all the divisions in the Central Police Office, yesterday morning. Mr. H. G Gell, the Deputy Police Commissioner, and Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali were also present. After a short deliberation, it was decided that the Superintendents of the various districts should, with the assistance of the leaders of the Hindu community, try to keep down and confine the processions in their respective streets, and stop all sorts of rowdyism that generally accompanies such processions. It was also decided that music should be allowed to be played in front of the houses. It was also thought advisable to encourage the public to burn big fires instead of small ones. The managing committee, who annually organise the Holi procession with placards bearing caricatures of some passing political and social events, have already informed the Commissioner of Police by a letter, of their having abandoned it this year on account of the present misfortune of the city. The Commissioner thanked the managing committee for giving up the procession.

PLAGUE ON BOARD A STEAMER.

A case of plague was discovered amongst the crew of the B. I. S. N. Co.'s. s. s. Dwarka, Captain J. C. Tice, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via Kathiawar Coast ports. The Health Officer, Dr. McCartie, visited the steamer, and ordered the patient to be removed to Arthur Road Hospital and the vessel was thoroughly disinfected.

A LARGE ORDER.

The largeness of the scale upon which the Plague Commission intend to fight the battle they are directing, may be judged from the fact that no less than 500 wooden pumps have been ordered out from China, for the purpose of pumping perchloride of mercury. They are to supplement the 45 pumps that were locally obtained, and it is expected they will arrive in the course of 6 or 8 weeks.

Some time back an order was telegraphed to England for the supply of apparatus for the disinfection of sewers by the Hermite process of electrolysis. The plant has arrived, and has been put up near the night-soil depot, at Carnac Bunder. Some delay has occurred, however, in starting the experiment, owing to the failure of the suction pipe (which was in stock when the apparatus was ordered out), but it is anticipated that this will be put right in a few days, and that the experiments can be commenced.

DESTROYING INSANITARY DWELLINGS.

Two houses, belonging to Puna Hussoo and Oomaji Cassiba, at Bhusaval Street, having been condemned by the Municipality as unfit for human habitation, are being pulled down by the Engineering Department. The tenants have vacated, taking with them their property. A hut, situated in the compound of Dr. Hatch's bungalow, at Peddar Road, Malabar Hill, was burnt down by the Municipality in consequence of a case of plague having taken place there. Seven huts, situated in different parts on the Naigaum Road, were also destroyed by fire on Monday morning. The remaining five huts in Angier Wady, Mount Road, having shared the same fate, the part is cleared off, and the police post removed.

PATIENTS IN HOSPITALS.

During the twenty-four hours ending, at 6 o'clock, yesterday morning, there were admitted into the Arthur Road Hospital twelve patients ; nine died, four were discharged cured, and eighty-nine remain under treatment. Three new patients were admitted into the Hindu Hospital, at Sussex Road, three died, and one was discharged cured, leaving twenty-four under treatment. There were two admissions at the Bapty Road Hospital, one died, and fifteen remain under treatment. Into the Parsee Fever Hospital, one patient was admitted, one died, and seven were discharged cured, leaving fifteen under treatment. No fresh admissions were recorded in the Port Trust and Khoja hospitals, nor did deaths occur in them. There are at present three patients under treatment in each of them.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE PLAGUE COMMITTEE.

THE KUTCHI-MEMON HOSPITAL.

The Committee (General Gatacre, Dr. Dimmock, and Mr. James) started, on Monday, at 4 p.m., and proceeded to the Musafferkhana of the Kutchi Memons, opposite St. George's Hospital, and met the following gentlemen of the community there :—Messrs. Sulleman Abdul Wahed, Haji Yusuf Haji Mahomed, Haji Abdul Satar, and Haji Abdul Raham Mahomed. It was proposed by these gentlemen to convert the Musafferkhana into segregation quarters for the relatives of the patients, and the Committee thererore carefully inspected it, and it was approved of. The building suggested as a hospital for patients of this community was their Jamatkhana in Jackeria Musjid Street. The building has two stories, and the upper storey has already been divided into wards for men, women, and children by means of partitions made of wooden frames covered with canvas. Those partitions touch the ground, and the Committee recommended that for the purposes of ventilation one foot should be left open from the bottom. There is a dust-bin outside the building which will be removed. A small room on the upper storey could be fitted up for privies and the community offered to pay the cost of it if the Committee undertook the work. This was agreed to. The store-room and dispensary were in the upper storey, and the ground-floor was to be used by the relatives who were in attendance on patients. The Committee proposed to hire a house in the immediate neighbourhood for the hospital staff. The Kutchi Memons number some 5,000 souls. They have no cases of plague at present, but there have been some 25 deaths up to date from this cause. They complain that great annoyance is caused by persons committing nuisance round the building, and it was decided to ask the Police Commissioner if he could arrange his police post in this neighbourhood so as to prevent this.

THE DASA VISA BUNIAH'S HOSPITAL.

The Committee then proceeded to Clive Road to meet the Kutchi Dasa Visa Buniahs. The following gentlemen of this community were present :—Messrs. Govindji Shamji, Govindji Shivaji, Gulaba Pudamji, and Kanji Parbat. The wady they proposed to use as a hospital was their Mahajan wady, a two-storied house. The upper storey consists of two rooms, which it is proposed to use as wards for males and females, respectively. The Committee decided that windows, four feet square, must be made in the walls on the west side to secure thorough ventilation. They also selected a place where premises could be constructed. The Committee undertook to do these works, Mr. Vassanji Trikamji being willing to defray the cost. The men's ward is to accommodate 12 patients, and the women's ward 4. Downstairs are the store-rooms, dispensary, and hospital assistants' quarters. The community number about 2,000 people : they have not had cases of plague among them yet. The building and general arrangements were approved of.

THE CHARNI ROAD GARDENS HOSPITAL.

At 5-30 p.m., the Committee met Dr. Wilkins and the J. P.'s of his (No. 5) District at Charni Road Hospital, and the chairman addressed the J. P.'s on the subject of house-to-house visitation. The hospital nurses' quarters and other buildings being erected were inspected and approved of.

THE JAIN HOSPITAL.

During the week ending the 14th instant there were 19 new cases admitted, with 10 deaths, and the following 4 were discharged cured :—(1) Kashiram Dhansukh, (2) Motaprasad Jadu, (3) Gopal Shivdayal, and (4) Matadin Baldev. There are 17 patients now under treatment. Of these, two were treated by Dr. Yersin with his curative serum. One of these is progressing very favourably. Mrs. Ramabai Ranade visited this hospital, and made kind inquiries about the health of her two servants suffering from plague. It is very satisfactory to note that General Gatacre's committee visited this hospital, and entirely approved of the management of the institution.

1,082 persons left Bombay, yesterday morning, by sea, for their native places.

Two policemen attached to the Mahim section were attacked with the disease on Monday last, and removed to the Parel Government House Hospital. One sepoy, belonging to the Criminal Investigation Department, was also attacked on the same day in his house at Mazagon.

The total number of deaths among the Parsees from the plague up to date amount to 342.

A TUMULT AT BHAVNAGAR.

A special hospital for sufferers from the plague has been opened at Bhavnagar. On the 7th instant, says a correspondent, a Dirjee woman, who was attacked, was removed to the hospital, where she died. A report gained currancy that she had been poisoned there, and it caused much excitement. The result was that about 3,000 people collected, and proceeded in a body to ask an explanation of the Dewan. On hearing of the tumult, Mr. Perozshah, Inspector of Police, with a small number of policemen, proceeded to the spot, and ordered the people to disperse. Instead of obeying the order the people pelted the police party. Matters would have taken a serious turn but for the timely arrival of Mr. Temuljee, the Police Superintendent, who gave assuring explanations, and the crowd thereupon dispersed.

AN APPEAL.

Dr. McCabe Dallas writes :—If any kindly disposed people would send either money or gifts of clothing to the Grant Road Hospital, for the benefit of discharged and convalescent patients, such presents would be thankfully received by me.

FLIGT FROM SURAT.

A correspondent in Surat states that, in consequence of the stringent measures adopted by the authorities, many people have been leaving Surat to seek protection elsewhere. Several Marwarees have closed their shops and left the city. Gujerati barbers are daily leaving the city in small numbers. In the evenings the public roads appear deserted.

THE EPIDEMIC IN BULSAR.

A correspondent at Bulsar says that the first sufferer carried to the Parsee hospital there was the wife of one Ruttonjee Manockjee Baberchee. There was not even a cot in the hospital for her to lie upon, and her relatives were put to the trouble of providing a cot from their own residence. An oil-man, named Bechur Curson, was fined Rs. 20 for concealing in his house a person suffering from the plague. About 124 patients had been admitted into the Hindu Hospital, of whom 18 men, 24 women, and 5 children were still living, the rest having died of the disease. In the Municipal hospital there were 20 patients, 4 of whom had died. A Marwaree was fined by Dr. Dyson, who is invested with the powers of a first-class magistrate, in the sum of Rs. 30, for concealing a person suffering from the plague.

DR. YERSIN AT THE ARTHUR ROAD HOSPITAL.

Dr. Yersin, accompanied by the French Consul and other gentlemen, visited the Arthur Road Hospital, and was received by Dr. N. H. Chowksey. The party went over all the different wards. Dr. Yersin examined several of the sufferers, and inoculated one of them with his curative serum. He expressed himself pleased with the arrangements at the hospital, and with its successful management by Dr. Chowksey.

HINDU FEVER HOSPITAL.

From 7 a.m. 15th March to 7 a.m., 16th March, three patients have been admitted, three died, one discharged cured, two convalescent, leaving twenty-five under treatment.

ORDERS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

A Sanitary Department notification provides that, whereas certain parts of India are visited by, and others threatened with, an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease, known as bubonic plague, the Governor-General-in-Council, in exercise of the power conferred by section 2, sub-section (3) of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, is pleased to direct that the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the said Act, may be exercised, with regard to Ajmere-Merwara by the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897, the Governor-General-in-Council is pleased to direct that no person who has, since the 1st January 1897,) resided, or been in, or passed through, the territories administered by the Governor of Bombay in Council, or the State of Baroda, or the territories of any Native Prince or State under the suzerainty of her Majesty exercised through the Governor of Bombay in Council, shall, until further orders, be permitted to embark on any ship at any port in British India with the object of proceeding as an emigrant or as a labourer to any port out of British India.

THE CUTCHEE MEMON PLAGUE HOSPITAL AND SEGREGATION CAMP FUND.

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	Rs.
Haji Saboo Siddick	500
Admitted with the Managing Committee.	
Haji Moosa Hashum	250
Haji Mohamed Zakeria	250
Haji Abdulla Haji Dawood	250
Haji Abbo Haji Ismail Jetham	250
Adam Haji Mohamed	250
Haji Jan Mohamed Hossein	250
Haji Jan Mohamed Cassum	250
Haji Ismail Gul Mohamed	250
Haji Moledina Sulaiman	250
Ebrahim Moledina	100
Jaffer Alarakia	100
Jan Mohamed Ahmed	50
Haji Ebrahim Isa	50
Joonus Nathoo	50
Haji Jackeria Haji Moledina	50
Haji Ismail Oomar and others	38
Haji Bachoo Varaya and others	219-12
Hasam Haji Joosub	200
Total	3,903 12
Previously acknowledged	4,500
Total	8,403-12

FEVER RELIEF FUND.

	Rs.		
Previously acknowledged	9,853	8	6
An American Citizen through Major Richard Owen	2	12	0
Mr Vinayak Shivrao Dharkar	10	0	0

It is requested that contributions to the above Fund, may in future, be sent, through the Undersigned, to Messrs. Grindlay Groom and Co: who have already kindly arranged to keep an account of the subscriptions received.

SERIOUS CASE AT DADUR.

Mr. K. E. Ghamat writes to us from Dadur :—"On Sunday afternoon, a malee's daughter, about fifteen years old, died of plague, in a hut in the compound of a bungalow next to mine. Although she had contracted the malady about two days previously, her illness had been so studiously concealed by her parents, that neither Mr. Green, the occupant of the bungalow, nor his servants had known anything about it. The object of such concealment, as I learnt subsequently, was that they dreaded lest the girl should be removed to a plague hospital. However, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the girl breathed her last, her mother, overpowered by grief, shrieked. A servant of Mr. Green asked her what the matter was, when she said that she had a splitting headache. But her face told a different tale, and as time wore on, her grief became so intense that she could no longer restrain her emotions, and burst into sobs. The truth then came to light. But Mr. Green, was not at home, and his servants anxiously awaited his arrival. About 7 o'clock in the evening he returned home, and on learning what had happened, he communicated with Dr. Ross, a medical officer employed in the ward. Dr. Ross promptly came and prevailed upon the mother to leave the hut, with her infant son, about two years old, who was then lying fast asleep beside the remains of his deceased sister. The father of the deceased girl was not there. He had left home at mid-day on the pretext of going to a druggist to fetch some medicine. But that was a mere pretext, for he has not turned up even now and nobody knows where he is. As the woman was alone Dr. Ross tried to get some caste-men of hers to remove the dead body, but he did not succeed until mid-night, when some men were prevailed upon to remove it. Yesterday morning the hut was demolished. It was not fit for a dog-kennel—a plinthless, low hovel, admitting little of God's light and air. I may point out here that at a short distance from the hut there is a chawl away from the thoroughfare and concealed from the public gaze by a couple of houses. It is occupied by several tenants, who are mostly Mahomedans, and is frightfully dirty and insanitary, and needs only to be seen by the authorities to be condemned. In its proximity there is a deep pit into which sullage water has been discharged for the last several years, and it has not been emptied once. Adjacent to it, there is a cesspool, ever full to overflowing and emitting noxious odours. There is a pool of filthy water behind the entire length of the chawl, and the nuisance to people living in the neighbourhood may well be imagined. The cesspools in the Parel and Mahim wards are a curse, not a blessing. Some of them are not emptied even once in three months, although their contents decompose and foul the atmosphere. Whenever the Health Department is written to, it pleads that it has not a sufficient number of carts at its disposal. If the Municipality insist upon house-owners building cesspools, it is their duty to cleanse them regularly. I trust the Plague Committee will look into the matter, and advise the Municipality to cleanse cesspools at least twice a week, and increase the number of the carts, if need be."

NURSES FROM ENGLAND.

There is hardly any disease, writes the *London Globe*, in which good nursing is of such transcendent importance as bubonic plague, and none in which it is so difficult for the patient to get it. The committee of the Registered Nurses' Society are making preparations to send all the help that is possible to India, but it must be remembered that the passage and outfit of each nurse costs at least £70. Those who are willing to aid the society in its effort should send their subscription to Miss Fenwick, 20, Upper Wimpole-street, W.

CASES AT KARACHI.

The *Sind Gazette* says :—One undoubted case of plague has taken place at Manora in the Hindu Temple, the son of the resident priest. Strange to say the body of the child was buried, and not burnt, that being the custom, it would seem among the Goswami priesthood. The priest with his family has been placed in quarantine and a cordon of police established outside the temple to prevent people from entering. Another case of plague has occurred at Bhit, but Baba has escaped so far. These villages are now clean as a pin and the army of mangie pariah dogs has been routed to reform no more. The plague cleansing operations have been carried on vigorously under the supervision of volunteers, Messrs. Johnson and Le Gros, and will be brought to a close this week. Every menial hut in the place has been turned inside out, disinfected and limewashed, so that the fell disease will be warded off if cleanliness has any thing to do with its arrest. At Keamari the plague has fairly established itself in the native quarters, particularly the old village, which is nothing but a cluster of squalid huts. The authorities have decided to do away with this nest of pestilence and are building a segregation camp on the beach near the kerosine oil sheds. The Commissioner in Sind, with Mr. Giles, the Collector of Karachi, visited the place a few days since and inspected all the arrangements made for dealing with plague cases. The Plague Supervisors, Messrs Phillipowsky, Haddon, Piers, and Price are untiring in their efforts to check the spread of the disease, and Messrs Judd and Lavin are rendering yeoman's service in the same direction.

POONA.

The City Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ended at 8 a.m., on Monday, show the following results :—

Peths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Sukerwar	13	5
Shanwar	2	1
Budwar	8	2
Kasba	6	5
Ganesh	0	4
Rawiwar	5	4
Nana's	2	1
Vetal	2	0
Bhowani	1	0
Bhamburda	0	0
Rastia	0	0
Narayan	0	0
Gunj	0	0
Sadasco	0	0
Mangalwar	0	0
Somwar	0	0
Nihal	0	0
Total	45	22
Total up to date	680	547

The total mortality from all causes 62.

The Suburban Municipal Office returns for the above twenty-four hours show the following results :—

Locality:	Cases.	Deaths.
Plague Hospital	13	13
Total up to date	429	252

In these are included three cases sent from the Cantonment of Poona and one sent from Loni Kalbhar, belonging to H. H. the Aga Khan's household.—*Herald.*

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The following is the list of passengers per P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Carthage, which is expected to arrive here at day-light on Sunday next :—

Bridges, Lt G T M
Bamfor, Mrs
Brand, Mr H
Campbell, Lt H
Carson, Mr H
Chamberlain, Col A
Campagnac, Mr A G
Davis, Mr E A
Drury, Surg Capt F J
Groves, Mr H
Gordon, Miss J A M
Holdich, Col
Ireland, Lt De C
Moddie, Mr R
Mainwaring, Capt A E
Old, Mrs
Partridge, Mr E C
Rogers, Mr C
Ritchie, Miss Macdonald
Scott, Surg Col J
Smith, Lt A L
Skineer, Capt F S D
Stowbridge, Lt H J
Sheffield, Capt H
Sturrock, Lt G C
Tyrwhitt, Miss
Turner, Capt and Mrs A L H
Tookey, Miss
Underwood, Capt W J
Ward, Lt H
Wilkinson, Vet Lt E

THE FAMINE.

INDIAN FAMINE FUND IN CANADA.

We are indebted to Messrs. G. M. Lalkason and Company, the enterprising chief agents of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada at Bombay, for the following interesting information received by them from Canada:—The people of Canada are very sympathetic towards their famine-stricken fellow subjects of India, which is distinctly evinced in the practical form of help by subscription raised there. Collections are being made in all parts of Canada, in response to an appeal by the Governor-General, and the Montreal Fund is outstripping those made at other centres of that country, which is indicated by their total of dol.23,000, and the prospects are good that it will amount to about dol.30,000. The heartiness of the response is due chiefly to genuine philanthropy on the part of the Canadians, who do not overlook the fact that the East Indians are their fellow subjects. The banks have notified that they will forward remittances sent to them free of charge to India. The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada has given dol.500 (about Rs. 1,400), and their banks have as well sent a good donation. The president of this company has himself given another amount, viz., dol.100.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

The official weekly report on the state of the season and prospects of the crops runs as follows :—

MADRAS.

For week ending 8th March.—There was no rain during the week. The water-supplies are decreasing and difficulties as to supply for people and cattle are felt in parts of the Circars and Deccan, elsewhere the supply is normal to season. The tilling of land for the next season has commenced on the West Coast and to some extent under wells and irrigation works in other parts. The standing crop is in fair condition in the Southern, Central and Carnatic districts, elsewhere it is poor, bad or lost. The harvest is proceeding in the first-named districts with a fair to middling outturn. Harvest of second crop on West Coast is average. Pasture is disappearing rapidly and none remains in parts of the Deccan ; it has been improved in parts of the Circars by the late rainfall. Fodder is scarce and dear in parts of the Deccan and Circars, elsewhere it is sufficient. Cattle are generally in good condition but in parts of the Deccan they are suffering severely for want of food and water. Prices are easier in Ganjam and in parts of the Deccan, elsewhere they are almost stationary though rather dearer in the Carnatic and parts of the Central districts. The numbers on relief are :—Workers :—14,092 men, 29,892 women, 12,530 children, besides weavers :—4,447 men, and 3,605 women. Dependants :— 86 men, 218 women and 3,301 children relieved gratuitously at kitchens. There where also 31 men, 53 women and 53 children fed at poor houses. On one test work in Ganjam the numbers were :—Workers :—309 men, 930 women and 381 children : no dependants : others :—27 men, 59 women and 256 children relieved at kitchens, and 4 men, 6 women and 11 children otherwise relieved. Total number relieved 70,409.

BOMBAY.

For week ending 9th March.—The standing crops have been slightly damaged by drought in four, by locusts in two talukas of Karachi, by frost in Shikarpur, and one taluka of Karachi, four of Hyderabad, and two of Upper Sind frontier, and by blight in one of Karachi and two of Ahmednagar. Otherwise they are thriving in Sind and Gujarat, but indifferent elsewhere. Crops recently sown have withered in Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Belgaum, and Dharwar. The autumn harvesting is completed, except in Karachi and Khandesh, and reaping of late crops is in progress in parts of Guzerat, Deccan, Karnatak, Thana, Ratnagiri, Kanara, Kathiawar and Baroda. Fodder is sufficient except in the Deccan, Belgaum, and parts of Karachi and Baroda. Grain supply is generally sufficient in affected districts. Cotton picking continues in Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat and Darwar. The condition of agricultural stock is deteriorating in Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Bijapur; healthy elsewhere, except in parts of Sind, Surat, Khandesh, Nasik, Ratnagiri and Kanara. Prices are rising in parts of Ratnagiri, Poona and Sholapur, falling in parts of Surat, Ratnagiri and Sholapur, stationary in Panch Mahals and parts of Surat and Poona. Prices in affected districts are :—Dharwar 12¼, Belgaum 11, Bijapur 10¾, Sholapur 10¼, Ahmednagar and Nasik 9¾, Satara 9½, Khandesh 9, and Kolaba 7¾ seers per rupee. The average daily numbers on relief works including dependants are :—Bijpur 79,460, Sholapur 107,199, Ahmednagar 91,889, Poona 19,290, Nasik 35,512 Satara 29,394, Khandesh 29,754, and Belgaum 4,116. Total 396,014, of which 279,855 are relief workers and 116,759 dependants. Of relief workers 88,973 are men, 122,425 women and 68,453 children. The numbers on gratuitous relief are :—Bijapur 8,875 including 55 person in one poor house, Sholapur 5,641, Ahmednagar 1,558 including 36 persons in two poor houses, Poona 3807, Nasik 141, Satara 16, Belgaum 495 and Dharwar 253. Total 20,853, of which, excluding Ahmednagar, details for which are not reported, 10,464 are men, 5,258 woman and 3,602 children. Total number relieved, 417,470.

BENGAL.

For week ending 8th March.—There was rain in parts of Northern and Eastern Bengal during the week. More and general rain is required for the cultivation of autumn rice and jute in Bengal Proper. In Orissa the plouhing of lands is in progress. Spring rice is doing well. The harvesting of the spring crops is in progress, and the collection of opium is going on. The mahua (Bassia latifolia) crop in Chota Nagpur is promising, but in Palamau it is said to be very backward. Sugarcane-pressing continues. Prices show but little change during the week. In the distressed districts the prices of the staple grains on which the famine wage is based are—Nadia (common rice) 9 seers, Khulna (common rice) 10 seers, Rajshahi (common rice) 9½ to 10 seers, Shahabad (common rice) 9½ seers, Saran (Indian corn) 10 seers 9 chittacks, Champaran (Indian corn) 10½ seers, Muzaffarpur (Indian corn) 10½ seers, Darbhanga (Indian corn) 9¾ seers, Bhagalpur (common rice) 9½ seers per rupee. These figures show a slight fall in Saran and Champaran, and a slight rise in Darbhanga and Bhagalpur: elsewhere prices remained unchanged. The numbers on relief on Saturday, 6th March, were—Nadia 10,329, Murshidabad 375, Khulna 2,502, Rajshahi 435, Pabna 107, Patna 599, Shahabad 12,910, Saran 32,973, Champaran 175,569, Muzaffarpur 41,255, Darbhanga 147,469, Bhagalpur 14,327, Hazaribagh 1,200, Palamau 4,471, Manbhum 7,851, Puri 1,990, total 454,365 against 410,002 in the previous week.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

For week ending 10th March.—Save for a very light shower in Almora there was no rain during the week. The crops are reported to be in a good condition except in unirrigated tracts of some districts, where they have been damaged by high west winds. Harvesting is in progress in several districts. Poppy is doing well and opium is being collected in a few districts. Cane is being sown and irrigation is being carried on in places. The numbers in receipt of relief on Saturday, the 6th March, in 19 districts officially recognised as distressed were as follows :—Agra 35,101 ; Etawah 18,924 ; Cawnpore 106,767 ; Fatehpur 37,900 ; Banda 210,127 ; Hamirpur 59,699 ; Allahabad 19,512 ; Jhansi 81,254 ; Jalaun 94,442 ; Mirzapur 61-865 ; Jaunpur 54,007 ; Gorakhpur 38,481 ; Azamgarh 12,328 ; Lucknow 101,022 ; Unao 49,933 ; Rae Bareli 85,730 ; Sitapur 53,934 ; Hardoi 122,988 ; Bara Banki 12,931 ; total 1,434,111. This total is distributed as follows among the various methods of relief prescribed by the Famine Code which are in operation :—Employed on relief works 931,318, relieved as dependants 225,168 ; relieved in poor-houses 34,556 ; relieved under other provisions of the Code 243,069. The numbers relieved in eighteen districts which are under observation, but not yet officially recognised as distressed, were on the same date as follows :—Relieved on test-works 64,690 ; relieved in poor-houses 10,492 ; relieved under other provisions of the Famine Code 41,929 ; total 117,111. The grand total in receipt of relief on the last day of the week was 1,551,222. The decrease in numbers on relief which is common to all except the Bundelkhand districts is due to the commencement of the harvest which gives congenial field employment. Supplies are generally sufficient. Fodder is somewhat scarce in place. Prices are fluctuating but tending to fall. The price of the staple grain on which the famine wage is based varied from 9¼ to 12 seers per rupee in the districts officially recognised as distressed.

PUNJAB.

For week ending 9th March.—Rain averaging about 2-5 of an inch has fallen in Hissar, ¼ in Peshawar, and ⅛ in Ferozepore, Sialkot, and Gujrat. There has been a slight drizzle in parts of Rohtak and Dera Ismail Khan. Sowings of the extra spring corps are still going on. The rapeseed crop is already being cut in Gurgaon. Ploughing for the autumn crops is in progress. Sugarcane is being sown on canal land in Gurgaon. Canal and well crops are generally in fair condition. Crops on inundated and dry land are suffering from want of rain and the high parching winds which recently prevailed. Crops sown on brackish wells in Rohtak and those sown late on canal irrigated areas are not good. Recent rain has improved the condition of the standing crops in Peshawar. More rain is still wanted in all districts for the unirrigated crops. High westerly winds have also damaged the crop slightly in some districts and they are still blowing. Stocks of food-grains are insufficient with the cultivators of Gujranwala and Lahore, and have been exhausted in Hissar and parts of Gurgaon, where imports are meeting requirements. Slight hail fell in parts of Gujranwala, but no damage is reported. Cattle are generally in poor condition for insufficiency of fodder ; they are dying of starvation in Hissar and Rohtak ; their condition is reported good in Umballa, Jullundur, Amritsar and Peshawar ; fair in Ferozepore and average in Sialkot. Fodder is generally scarce ; it is reported sufficient in Peshawar only ; the standing crop is being largely cut for fodder. The average number of relief workers and dependants are as follows :—relief workers :—31,456 men ; 30,694 women ; 15,456 children ; dependants :—806 men ; 1,244 women ; 24,327 children ; relieved in poor-houses :—717 men ; 688 women ; 378 children ; otherwise relieved :—2,601 men ; 3,325 women ; 1,758 children ; test-workers :—223 men ; 129 women ; 106 children. The total number of workers, dependants, etc., in the Punjab was 113,899 against 123,738 last week for all other districts. There has been a decrease of about nine thousand in Gujrat and an increase in nearly all other affected districts. The numbers on test-works have generally fallen, and works have been closed in Gujranwala and Sialkot. Prices are generally high, and they are still rising in Karnal, Umballa, Lahore, Amritsar, Sialkot, Rawalpindi and Dera Ismail Khan ; generally stationary in other districts. Wheat is selling from 8 to 10 seers, gram 9 to 11, bulrush millet 9 to 11 11-16, great millet 9¾ to 11, and maize 9 9-16 to 11½ seers per rupee. Imports from Sind and Trans-border Territory are still continuing. Prices of staple food-grains on which the famine wage is reckoned are :—Rohtak gram 10, barley 11 ; Delhi bulrush millet 8½ ; Karnal maize 10 and gram 9 ; Umballa maize 1 ; Ferozepore great millet and gram 10½ ; Gujrat maize flour 9 seers per rupee.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

For week ending 9th March.—The weather is hot and occasionally cloudy. Harvesting of the spring crops is approaching completion. The following estimates of outturn are reported :—Jubbulpore wheat and gram 12, linseed and pulse 9 ; Mandla wheat and gram 16, pulse 14 ; Betul wheat and gram 10 ; Bhandara wheat and 9, juari (Sorghum vulgare) 14 ; Raipur wheat 10 annas. Sugarcane pressing and planting are in progress. The Mohwa (Bassia latifolia) crop is reported to be good in Saugor, and up to the average in Damoh, Chhindwara, and Bhandara. No reports received from other districts. Fodder is insufficient in parts of Seoni, Hoshangabad and Sambalpur. Prices are generally steady with a slight rise in Saugor and falls in Damoh and Narsinghpur. The numbers on relief works are fairly stationary with fluctuations resulting in a net decrease for the province of 14,000. The numbers of relief works are :—Saugor 22,329 ; Damoh 12,445 ; Jubbulpore 54,563 ; Mandla 20,300 ; Seoni 6,772 ; Narsinghpur 15,228 ; Hoshangabad 23,243 ; Nimar 52 ; Betul 14,767 ; Chhindwara 6,520 ; Nagpur 1,510 ; Chanda 2,317 ; Bhandara 11,177 ; Balaghat 16,818 ; Raipur 23,011 ; Bilaspur 13,581. Total 244,633. The numbers receiving gratuitous relief are :—Saugor 14,373 ; Damoh 4,050 ; Jubbulpore 24,633 ; Mandla 6,004 ; Seoni 2,098 ; Narsinghpur 4,550 ; Hoshangabad 6,721 ; Nimar 282 ; Betul 2,757 ; Chhindwara 1,679 ; Nagpur 1,239 ; Chanda 777 ; Bhandara 3,974 ; Balaghat 5,932 ; Raipur 5,911 ; Bilaspur 6,376. Total 91,336. Total number in receipt of relief 335,969. There were also 83,618 persons on railway and private works in Saugor, Jubbulpore, Chhindwara, Bhandara, Balaghat, Raipur, and Bilaspur. Details of sexes are still incomplete, but for 13 out of the 16 distressed districts there are on relief works—67,830 men, 81,600 women and 4,800 children; dependants, 700 men, 900 women, and 19,100 children; poor houses—5,000 men, 5,000 women, and 6,700 children ; otherwise relieved—4,200 men, 6,000 women, and 6,200 children. The prices of the staple food-grains on which the famine wages are based are :—Saugor, Betul, and Bhandara 9½ ; Damoh, Narsinghpur, Nimar, Chanda, and Bilaspur 10 ; Jubbulpore 10¼ ; Mandla 8½ ; Seoni 9¾ ; Hoshangabad 10½ ; Chhindwara and Raipur 10½ ; Balaghat 8 seers per rupee.

BURMA.

For week ending 6th March.—In Lower Burma the harvesting of the wet weather paddy is completed. In Upper Burma reaping of miscellaneous crops continues. Cultivation of the dry weather paddy is progressing in most districts. Ploughing and sowing of the early wet weather paddy has commenced in Mandalay and Kyaukse. In Thayetmyo the cotton crop has partly failed and rain is wanted for the dry weather paddy in Bhamo otherwise standing crops are reported to be generally good. The price of paddy has risen slightly in Pegu and Henzada and fallen slightly in Akyab, Tharrawaddy, Prome and Mandalay, elsewhere they are stationary. The numbers on relief works are : Meiktila 12,674; Myingyan 7,239 and on gratuitous relief—Meiktila 1,821 ; Myingyan 1,716 ; Yamethin 346. The total numbers on relief are 23,793. The price of rice was :—Meiktila 8 seers 12 chittacks; Myingyan 10 seers 4 chittacks per rupee.

ASSAM.

For week ending 9th March.—Rain has fallen in almost all districts specially benefitting lowland rice in Sylhet. Rain is badly needed in Goalpara and also in Kamrup, Darrang, Nowgong and the Naga Hills. Ploughing for early rice, pressing of sugarcane and pruning of tea continue. Gathering of mustard is nearly finished. Prices :—common rice, Silchar 9, Sylhet 9 seers 5 chittacks, Gauhati, Tezpur and Sibsagar 10 seers per rupee. Fodder is insufficient in Cachar, Goalpara, Nowgong, Sibsagar, Naga Hills, Khasi Hills and parts of the Kamrup district. Water is scanty in Goalpara, Nowgong and Sibsagar.

MYSORE AND COORG.

For week ending 10th March.—Mysore :—The standing crops are in fair condition. Prices have risen slightly in Tumkur, Hassan and Chitaldroog; fallen in Mysore, Kolar and Kadur.

COORG.

Rain is required to open remaining coffee blossoms. No crops are standing. Prices are normal. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

BERAR AND HYDERABAD.

For week ending 9th March.—Berar :—The weather is warm with midday winds indicating the approach of summer. Harvesting and threshing of the winter crops are in progress. Breaking up of land for the next monsoon crop continues. Scarcity of fodder and water prevails in all districts. No material change in high prices for food grains reported last week. 12,818 persons were employed on relief works exclusive of numbers employed in Amraoti and Buldana districts, which have not been reported. Prices :—Jowar (Sorghum vulgare) Akola 10½ ; Basim 9¾ ; and Melghat 9 seers per rupee.

HYDERABAD.

Rainfall during week ended 6th March was ·49 cents. Harvesting of spring crops continues. Scarcity of fodder and pasture and of water supply prevails. The aggregate number of persons employed on relief works in the Bir, Gulburga and Lingsagar was 4,385. Prices—wheat 6, coarse rice 7 and juari 12 seers per rupee.

CENTRAL INDIA.

For week ending 9th March.—No rain fell in Central India during the week. Agricultural operations are completed in Bundelkhand and are in progress in other Agencies. The spring crops are in good condition in Baghelkhand, Malwa, one district of Gwalior, and some districts in Bhundelkhand ; fair in Bhopal, Bhopawar, five districts of Gwalior, and six districts of Bundelkhand ; indifferent in remaining districts of Gwalior and Bundelkhand. Agricultural stock is in good condition in Bundelkhand, Baghelkhand, Malwa, Bohpawar, and five districts of Gwalior ; fair in Bhopal ; bad in three districts of Gwalior ; and indifferent in remaining districts. Pasturage is fair in Bhopal and Malwa ; good in Baghelkhand, Bhopawar and two districts of Gwalior ; bad in four districts of Gwalior ; and indifferent in Bundelkhand and remaining districts of Gwalior. Prices are above normal in Bundelkhand, Baghelkhand and Malwa ; they are rising in Bhopawar ; and are steady elsewhere. Opium crops are fair in Bhopal, Bhopawar, and one district of Gwalior ; good in Malwa and two districts of Gwalior ; indifferent in remaining districts. The number of persons employed on famine relief works were Gwalior 29,856 ; Bundelkhand 10,198 ; and Baghelkhand 65,295. On gratuitous relief 7,440 in Gwalior ; 2,918 in Bundelkhand; and 3,744 in Baghelkhand. Total number relieved 119,061. Prices 10 to 10½ in Gwalior, 11 seers per rupee in Baghelkhand.

RAJPUTANA.

For week ending 10th March.—No rainfall throughout Rajputana. Agricultural operations are fair in Kherwara ; poor in Dholepore ; and satisfactory elsewhere. Standing crops are fair in one State ; thriving in four ; poor in one ; and good elsewhere ; but are drying in two tehsils of Ulwar. The harvest is very good in Kherwara ; good in Bhurtpur and Jhallawar ; favourable in Jeypore; average in Ajmere Merwara ; and below average in Haraoti. Gram and wheat have been damaged by blight in Jaisulmere. Cattle are lean in Bhurtpore ; in fair condition in four States ; good elsewhere. Pasturage or fodder is fair in Haraoti ; failing in Dholepore and Bhurtpore ; scarce in some tehsils of Jeypore and sufficient elsewhere. Prices are high in one State ; falling in three ; and rising in three ; and steady elsewhere. The number of persons on relief works was :—Marwar 4,942 ; Kotah 919 ; Tonk 50 ; Dholepore 4,925 ; Bikanir 11,418 ; Jaisulmere 983 ; and gratuitous relief :—Marwar 1,062 Tonk 1,302 , Bhurtpore 517 ; Bikanir 2,973 ; Jaisulmere 93. Total number in receipt of relief 29,884. The prices of the staple food-grains on which famine wages are based are :—Marwar 9 ; Kotah 14¼ ; Tonk 11½ ; Dholepore 11 seers 4 chittacks ; Bhurtpore 9 seers 5 chittacks ; Bikaneer 9 seers 2 chittacks to 8 seers 6 chittacks ; Jaisulmere 8 seers 9 chittacks per rupee.

KASHMIR.

For week ending 9th March.—Rain is falling. Prices continue little below normal. Price 24 seers per rupee.

A BARMAID, named Elizabeth Camp, aged about thirty-three, employed at the Good Intent public-house, in East-street, Walworth, was brutally murdered in a South-Western Railway train between Hounslow and Waterloo, on Thursday night, (Feb. 11). Miss Camp, who was engaged to be married in a month to a fruiterer, named Berry, was returning from a visit to her relations, and her lover was awaiting her on the platform at Waterloo, when her dead body was found under the seat of a second-class railway carriage. The police are at present without a clue to the assassin. A chemist's pestle, with blood and hair upon it, has been found by the side of the line between Putney and Wandsworth station.

ENTRIES FOR BOMBAY SIXTH EXTRA MEETING.

To be held at Mahaluxmi, on Saturday, 20th March, 1897 :—

FIRST RACE.—"The March Stakes." Distance—6 furlongs.

Aga Mirza's ch a gal German
Mr Mohamed Haji Abdool's ch a b Ardahan
Mr Abdool Moshen Ameer's b a gal Ahzam, II
Ali bin Ameer's ch a gal Scimitar
Ayed Tamimi's g a gal Soobih

SECOND RACE.—"The Galloway Handicap." Distance—5 furlongs.

The Hyderabad Confederacy's ch a p Ringleader
Messrs S A W and Johnson's b w geld Hero
Messrs Gordon and Johnson's b w p Tyro
Mr Essau bin Khaliffa's g a gal Rustum
Mr Abdool Aziz bin Saif's g a p Anaiza
Mr Rustumjee Ardaseer's b a g Nobleman
Mr Ducat's b e m Dollie Varden
Mr Hunter's g aus m Zoroan
Mr A M Bushari's g a p Liverpool
Capt B Levett's ch a gal Sprite
Mr S A W's b a p Captain
Mr Alloo Hussein's g a p Sachin
Mr Alloo Hussein's g c b m Sally
Mr Ali Ameer's ch a g Solicitor
Mr Jamsetjee Dunjeeshaw's b a gal Zoohair
Mr C Hewett's ch a p Bonny Boy, II
Mr D D's b a p Phelwan
Mr Frankland's b w m Royal Daughter

THIRD RACE.—"Selling Race." Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr Johnson's b a gal Manilla
Mr Essau bin Khaliffa's b cb geld Random.
Mr Murray's b a g Umballa
H H Aga Khan's g a g Hooker
Capt B Levett's ch a g Sprite
Mr Hakim M Maswood's g a g Delhi
Alloo Hussein's g a p Sachin
Alloo Hussein's g c b m Sally!
Frankland's b a p Off Chance

FORTH RACE.—"The Lilliputs." Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr F C Allen's g a p Sirocco
Mr Abdool Aziz bin Saif's g a p Anaiza
Mr A M Bushari's g a p Liverpool
Capt B Levett's b a p Landrail
Major Kettlewell's g a p Picnic
Mr Fahad bin Feed's b a p Kazalan
Aga Mirza Ahmed's g a p Chorister
Mr C Hewett's ch a p Bonny Boy, II
Mr J Mohamed's b a p Driver

FIFTH RACE.—"The Victoria Stakes." Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr Coochich Shah's br aus h Tantallon
F D Appoo's b aus geld Latimer
Mr S A W's b w geld Jolly Boat

SIXTH RACE.—"The Ripon Plate." Distance—½ mile.

Mr S A W's ch a p Hilel
Mr Ali Ameer's ch a p Pretender
Mr Jamshedji Dhunjishaw's g a p Maga
Mr Monkton's b a p Guzzanfar
Mr Zaid Mohamed's g a p Kowait

TOM LEMESURIER,
Hony Secy, W I T C.

Bombay, 15th March, 1897.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 13.

Chomir, Lt, Ms, 21th M I, to appear before medical board from Quilon.

MARCH 16.

Barnes, SurgnMajor, Ms, A M S, on medical certificate, from Banglore.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 12.

Ree, Capt, Ms, R E, on duty, to Bangalore.
Symons, Surgn Capt, Ms, A M S, on leave, from Poona.

MARCH 13.

Stokes, Surgn Capt, Ms, A M S, on duty, to Cannanore.
Bedford, 2nd Lt, Ms, unattached list, on duty, to Belgaum.
Petley, 2nd Lt, Ms, unattached list, on duty, to Belgaum.
Sheerard, 2nd Lt, Ms, unattached list, on duty, to Belgaum.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 17th March, 1897.

1. The Regimental will parade for a Field Day with the Bombay Light Horse on Friday the 19th instant (Bank Holiday), at 6-10 a.m., at Santa Cruz (B B & C I) Railway Station.

(2) Ten rounds of blank ammunition per man will be issued on parade. Pouches to be inspected on falling in.

(3) Attendance at this parade will count 4 points towards the Commandant's prizes.

(4) Special carriages will be attached to the train leaving Colaba at 5-15 a.m. (Bombay time). Railway fares will be paid for those joining this train at Colaba, Church Gate, Marine Lines, Charni Road, Grant Road, and Mahaluxmi Stations. Members travelling from other Stations by the G I P Railway will pay their own fares which will be refunded by Officers Commanding Companies. Any train fares paid will be refunded.

(5) Breakfast will be provided at Santa Cruz.

(6) Return Trains leave Santa Cruz at 10-46 and 11-32 a.m., and 2-41 p.m. (Bombay time).

2. The other parade for the week will be as follows :—(1) Commanding officer's parade at the Gymkhana end of the parade ground at 5 p.m. on Saturday the 20th instant. Dress—Review order—Khaki. (2) Church parade at the same place and hour on Sunday the 21st instant. Dress—Khaki, helmets and side arms, pouches will not be worn.

3. The Range will be reserved for B Company this afternoon the 17th instant. The trains for Coorla leave Victoria Terminus at 2-30, 3, and 3 30 p.m. (Bombay time) and Byculla 12 minutes later.

4. Revolver Targets will be ready from 7 to 8 a.m., on Saturday the 20th instant on the sands near Woodhouse Bridge for Officers who may wish to fire their annual course. Ammunition will be on the ground.

5. Owing to the insanitary state of the ground at the 700 and 800 yards firing points at Coorla Range. The Nicholson Challenge Cup will be fired for this year at 500 and 600 yards.

6. There will be a parade of D Company to-night. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue north of the oval at 8 p.m. for to practice night marching and out post duties.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 17th March 1897.

1. The following evening drills will take place this week :—

No. 1 Company.

To-day (Wednesday) at 8-45 p.m.—Gatacre Cup Team.
To-morrow (Thursday) at 8-45 p.m.—Nos 1 & 4 Sub divisions

No. 2 Company.

To-day (Wednesday) at 8-45 p.m.—Gatacre Cub Team.
To-morrow (Thursday) at 8 p.m.—Nos 2 and 3 Sub divisions, an 1 at 9 p.m., Nos 1 and 4 Sub divisions.

2. In addition to the evening drills now being held, there will be morning drills at 7 a.m. to-morrow and Friday, and every day except Sunday from Monday 22nd to Wednesday 31st inclusive. Members should avail themselves of these opportunities to complete their drills. All expenses for conveyance will be refunded on application.

3. There will be Class Firing daily until Wednesday the 31st instant except on Friday and Saturday next.

4. The Annual Inspection will take place on the 29th instant and will be taken in two parts :—

Part I—At Mahaluxmi Fort commencing at 6-45 a.m. Service Practice from the 10-inch R M L Guns (Gatacre Cup Competition) and 10-inch Gun Drill. Dress—Drill order with putties, but without arms.

Members will make their own arrangements for reaching the fort all expenses therefore will be refunded at the Fort on application. Breakfast will be provided in the Swimming Bath Compound for all members who give notice to the Adjutant not later than the 18th instant.

Members of the competing teams should make arrangements to be present at the Fort up to 9 a.m. at least.

Part II—The General Inspection will be taken on the Oval. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 4-45 p.m. sharp. Dress—Full Dress with badges, arms and accoutrements, but no putties. Members are reminded that attendance at the Inspection Parade is necessary to obtain the capitation grant. Every member must therefore be present or obtain leave of absence. Members who are unable to attend through illness should send a medical certificate.

5. There will be no night parade on Friday, but the Corps will parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 5-45 p.m. for a short trial rehearsal of the Ceremonial part of the Annual Inspection. Dress :—Full dress with arms, putties not to be worn.

6. The Competion for the Hamilton Shield Drill and Guard Mounting Competition will be held after the Ceremonial part of the Annual Inspection. Conditions as last year. The Shield to be held for a year by the N C O in charge of winning team. Members of 1st and 2nd Teams to receive medals.

7. The Corps will parade as strong as possible on Sunday evening next for Church parade at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 5 30 p.m. Dress :—Full dress. Side arms only, no putties.

By order,
A. J. PEILE, Lt, R. A.,
Adjutant B. V. A.

ACCORDING to the "African Critic," a new terror has been added to the conditions of existence in South Africa by the increasing ferocity of packs of wild dogs, which even attack mounted horsemen. This is a translation into fact of Kipling's return of the jungle; and it has often been noticed that in a country devastated by war the semi-wild dogs of a savage people, finding abundance of carrion, relapse into a wolflike state, which on the cessation of the campaign renders them dangerous to human life. The trouble is, however, one which quickly cures itself ; for the dogs cease to multiply, and are quickly reduced in number by lack of food, only those few surviving who return to their old allegiance to humanity.

THE mill strikes in the St. Petersburg district having been brought to an end by the concession of eleven and a-hal f instead of thirteen hours for a day's work, the agitators have turned their attention to other dist icts. A serious strike, with rioting, has broken out at Serpukhoff, an important manufacturing centre, three hours by rail from Moscow. The h ands employed at the mill number about four thous and ; they struck work and threatened the manage , who escaped to Moscow. The rioters broke the windows of his house. Although there are military stationed permanently at Serpukhoff, it has been found necessary to send three hundred men from Moscow, as it is feared the strike may spread to ot her mills in the same neighbourhood, which emp loy altogether about twenty thousand hands.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, March 13.)

HOME DEPARTMENT

The Hon'ble Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, K C S I, is permitted to resign H M's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 6th March 1897.

The Hon'ble Mr W M Young, C S I, received charge of the office of Lieut Govr of the Punjab and its Dependencies from the Hon'ble Sir Dennis Fitzpatrik, K C S I, on the afternoon of the 5th inst.

The services of Messrs A Butterworth and R A Graham, of the Indian Civil Service, Madras Estabt, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay for employment on plague duty, with effect from the dates on which they respectively assumed charge of their duties :—Surgns Capts C T Hudson, I M S Bombay, C H Bedford, M D, C M, I M S Bengal C Milne, I M S Bengal, and E A R Newman, M B, B S, I M S Bengal ; Surgns Lieuts B H F Leumann, M B, I M S Bombay, H J K Bamfield, I M S Bengal, V B Bennett, M B, B S, I M S Bombay, S Evans, M B, C M, I M S Bombay, A Hooton, I M S Bombay, A W R Cochane, M B, I M S Bengal, N R J Rainier, I M S Bengal, W J Niblock, M B, B C H, I M S Madras, H J Walton, I M S Bengal, A E H Pinch, I M S Bengal, J W Cornwall, I M S Madras, and W G Richards, I M S Madras.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of N W Provinces and Oudh, for employment on plague and famine duty, with effect from the dates on which they respectively assumed charge of their duties :—Surgns Capts A W Dawson, M D, I M S Bengal, B R Chatterton, M D, M C H, F R C S I, I M S Bengal, and J Mulvany, I M S Bengal ; Surgns Lieuts C H Bensley, I M S Bengal, J C Robertson, M B, C M, I M S, Bengal, C D Dawes, I M S Bengal, C B Harrison, M B, C M, I M S Madras, J S Stevenson, I M S Bengal, A Miller, I M S, Madras ; and H R Brown, I M S Madras.

The services of Surgn Capt J J Bourke, B B, B C H, I M S Bengal, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, for employment on plague duty, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Dept for employment on plague duty, with effect from the dates on which they respectively assumed charge of their duties :—Surgn Major Jamshedji Khurshedji Kanga, I M S Madras, and Surgn Lieu J Stephenson, M B, B S, I M S Bengal.

The services of Surgn Capt J L T Jones, MB, IMS (Bombay), are placed at the disposal of the Mily Dept, with effect from the 12th Nov 1896.

Lieut R R Vaughan, I S C, 22nd Punjab Infy, is appointed to officiate as Cant Magte at Neemuch, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties and until further orders.

The services of Mr R C E Underwood are replaced at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma, with effect from the date on which he relinquishes charge of his duties as Offg Dist Supt of Police, Ajmere.

The Rev R A Storrs, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Estabt, to be a Senior Chaplain, with effect from the 12th Dec 1896.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr B B Osmaston, Depy Consr of Forests, 4th grade (provisionally substantive), N W Provinces and Oudh, is reappointed Instructor at the Imperial Forest School, Dehra Dun, with effect from the 1st March, 1897.

On return from the privilege leave granted him in the notification of this Dept, No. 171 F, dated the 9th ultimo, Mr A Smythies, Offg Consr of Forests, resumed charge of the Western Circle, Upper Burma, from Mr J Nisbet, Offg Consvr of the Eastern Circle, with effect from the 6th inst.

Col J E Sandeman, ISC, Depy Surveyor Genl in charge Revenue Branch, is granted, under the Mily Furlough Regulations of 1868, furlough for one year and 125 days, with effect from the 1st May, 1897, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

FAMINE.

The services of the following officers are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces for famine duty :—Lieut H E Norman, 2nd Regt of Madras Infy ; Lieut G D M Moore, 28th Regt of Bombay Infy (Pioneer) ; Lieut A H D Creagh, 1st Regt of Bombay Infy (Marine Battn) ; and Lieut H O Codrington, 17th Regt of Bombay Infy.

The services of the following officers are placed at the disposal of the Government of the N W Provinces and Oudh for famine duty :—Lieut R G Bagley, 3rd Regt of Bengal Infy; Capt J T Evatt, 39th (The Garhwal Rifle) Regt of Bengal Infy ; Capt R M Edwards, 18th Regt of Bengal Infy ; Capt H A Merewether, 7th Regt of Bengal Cavy ; Cap D F Stuart, 11th Regt of Bengal Infy ; Lieut R L Morris, 3rd Regt of Bengal Cavy ; Capt A C Peod, 5th Regt of Bengal (Light) Infy ; Capt E J Drummond, 2nd Battn 2nd (Prince of Wales Own) Gurkha (Rifle) Regt (the Sirmoor Rifles) ; Lieut L T Hay, 5th Regt o Bengal Cavy ; and Lieut C A E O'Meara, 2nd (The Queens Own) Regt of Bengal (Light) Infy.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The services of Capt A D Fordyce, I S C are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept, with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his duties as Cant Magte at Neemuch.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to appoint Capt A F Bruce, I S C, an Asst to the Govr Genl's Agent in Rajputana, to be the Magte of Abu, vice Col A W Roberts, with effect from the 20 h Feb 1897.

Rai Bahadur Sardar Amrik Singh, Hasanwalia, Extra Asst to the Genl Supt of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 3rd April, 1897, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

Mr Phiroz Shah Palloaji, an Inspr in the Thagi and Dakaiti Dept, is appointed to officiate as Extra Asst to the Genl Supt of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti, with effect from the date of assuming charge and during the absence, on privilege leave, of Rai Bahadur Saedar Amrik Singh, Hasanwalia, or until further orders.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India :—Lieut Col W H C Wyllie, CIE, I S C, Resident of the 2nd class and Resident in Mewar, for nine months, under rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

With the sanction of H M's Govt, the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr Pierre Charriol as Vice Consul for Portugal at Calcutta.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr W Massink as Acting Consul for Italy at Rangoon during the absence of Mr F Stock.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The following promotion is made subject to H M's approval ;—To be Lieut—Second Lieut J G Griffith, 28th Feb 1897.

Subject to H M's approval, the undermentioned officers are granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant Colonel whilst serving as regimental commandants Indian Army :—Major E C M Lushington,—2nd July, 1896, Major J W B Mede, 25th Jan, 1897.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE'

Lieut Gen C A Goodfellow, V C, Royal (late Bombay) Engineers, is admitted to the colonel's allowance, with effect from the 20th Jan 1897, vice General H B Turner deased.

Col A Bredin, I S C, unemployed supernumerary list, is admitted to the colonels allowance, with effect from the 11th March, 1897.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—BENGAL.

The undermentioned military pupils having passed their final examination are admitted into the service as third class Asst Surgs, with effect from the 16th Feb 1897 ;—F C R Fox, F H Gleeson, G H Perkins, J C Milbum, J R Foy, J O'Leary, G T Jones, and W H Thipthorp.

13th Regt of Bombay Infy—Jamadar Farzand Ali Shah, to be subedar and Col Havil Ali to be Jamadar, vice Lakshman Juwaker, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st Jauy. 1897 ; and Havildar Major Muhamad Bakhsh, to be Jamadar, vice Balaji Moreshwar, transferred to the penson establishment, with effect from the 1st January, 1897.

22nd Regt of Bombay Infy—Havildar Major Ajudhya Singh to be Jamadar, vice Dibidia Upadhia, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January 1897.

VOLUNTEER CORPS

H E the Governor General of India has been pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officer of the Indian Volunteer Force, who has been duly recommended for the same under the Royal Warrant of 24th May, 1894 (India Army Circulars of 1894, Clause 101) :—Behar Light House—Capt H C Spry.

APPOINTMENTS.

Madras Railway Volunteers—A H Francis, Gen, to be Second-Lieut, to complete the establishment.

Orissa Vol Rifles—R F Guise, Gent to be Second-Lieut vice E wing, transferred to the supernumerary list.

PROMOTIONS.

Cossipore Artillery Volunteers—Lieut J Steen to be Cap vice Thomson, promoted ; and Second-Lieut F Prestwhich to be Lieut, vice Steen, promoted.

Rohilkhand Vol Rifle Corps—Second Lieu A W Mc Nair supernumerary list, Ghazipur Vol Rifle Corps, to be Lieu, with effect from the 4th March, 1897, vice Webster, transferred to the supernumerary list ; and Second Lieut J H A Ivens, supernumerary list, Debra Dun Mounted Rifles, to be Lieu, with effect from the 4th Aug 1897, vice Addis transferred to the supernumerary list.

RESIGNATION'

Midland Railway Vol Rifle—Second Lieu G H Clarkson resigns his commission, with effect from the 6th March, 1897.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave by the Secy of State for India :—Comdr C W Hewett, R I M (m c) for six months ; and Lieut R Cooper, R I M m. c. for six months.

Lieut C J Windham, I S C, is appointed to officiate as a Political Asst of the 3rd class, and is posted as an Asst to the Govr Genl's Agent in Rajputana, with effect from the 20th Feb 1897.

Capt S F Bayley, I S C, offg Political Asst of the 1st class, is granted furlough for 6 months, on medical certificate, under Article 313 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st Feb 1897.

Lieut H T Pritchard, I S C, Political Asst of the 3rd class, is appointed, on return from privilege leave, to officiate as a Political Asst of the 2nd class, and is posted as Asst Political Agent at Banswara, with effect from the 24th Jan, 1897.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr A F Cox, Offg Comptroller and Auditor Genl and Head Commr of Paper Currency, Calcutta, is granted furlough for one year, with effect from the 3rd April 1897.

Mr O T T Barrow is, on return from leave, appointed to officiate as Comptroller and Auditor General and Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, Calcutta, during the absence on furlough of Mr Cox, or until further orders.

Mr L J W Worgan, Probationer, is posted to the office of the Accountant General, Bombay, with effect from the 26th Feb 1897.

J S Milne, Probationer, is transferred to the Office of the Accountant General, Bengal, with effect from the 4th March 1897.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut H A Newell, I S C, 28th Regt of Madras Infy to be Depy Asst Comsay Genl, 2nd class, on probation, with effect from the 16th Jan, 1897.

The undermentioned Surg Lieut appointed to the Madras Estabt in G G O No. 317 of 1896, reported his arrival at Bombay on the date specified :—C B Harrison.

STAFF CORPS.

Lieut Vere de Vere Hunt, R A, offg wing officer, 3rd Infy Hyderabad Contingent, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 11th Octr, 1895, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India.

Lieut J M M Collard, Northamptonshire Regt wing officer 30th Regt (5th Burma Battn) of Madras Infy, having completed eighteen months probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 26th Aug 1895, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India.

With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, Indian Army Circulars 1891, the undermentioned officer of the Unattached List is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India ;—Lieut W K Bourne, attached to the 17th (The Loyal Purbiya) Regt of Bengal Infy,—20th Jan 1897.

PENSIONS—WARRANT OFFICERS.

Condr J Arber, Ordnance Dept, Bombay, has been transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 9th March 1894.

ROWLANDS KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient Milk for the skin. It prevents and removes riets, and sunburn, soothes, and heals stings of insects cures prickly heat, &c. renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery, for Rowlands' Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations,

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

RIGHTLY or wrongly it has come to be accepted that of our two distinguished Field-Marshals Lords Wolseley and Roberts, the former is an advocate for young soldiers and the latter for old soldiers, although since the days when the controversy threatened to wax hot after the return of Lord Roberts from Afghanistan, both officers have somewhat modified their views. With a long-service army of what are generally classed as old soldiers any system of reserve becomes an impossibility, while the necessity for a reserve is as apparent nowadays, if not more so, than when the Crimean War showed us the danger of having no feeder to the standing army. With a short-service army, enlisting as we do boys of seventeen and eighteen to keep up the skeleton battalions at home while their older comrades go to feed the foreign battalions we have—as was shown by the formation of the special service battalion for Ashantee—great difficulty in finding even a small number of "men" for service when required for our recurring "little wars." An ideal army would be one where we enlisted lads at twenty to twenty-two years of age, and did not send them abroad before they were twenty three. To revert to the long-service soldier is for us an impossibility unless we wish to have no reserve upon which to fall back. To keep our home battalions complete with anything but half-trained and but partly developed lads unsuited for foreign service is under our present system of voluntrary enlistment an impossibility. There are many suggested solutions to the problem, but the statesman bold and patriotic enough to apply them has yet to be found.—

The German Emperor, after a parliamentary banquet, the other day given by Dr. von Miquel, is stated to have laid down precisely his conception of the ideal duties of the German navy. It is not the first time that his Majesty has assumed this function. We are becoming, in fact, a little accustomed to Imperial utterances and official inspirations of the press as preliminary to the discussion of naval estimates in the Reichstag. On a previous occasion the Emperor William seized the occasion of an official banquet to urge upon the Deputies the naval needs of the country, and some time ago he gave a lecture at the War Academy upon the Chino-Japanese War, which was intended to enforce the necessity of adding cruisers to the German fleet. It was not enough, he told Dr. von Miquel's guests the other day to protect the Baltic coast. The North Sea and the English Channel must be open to the mercantile marine in order to ensure a supply of the necesaries of life. There was, he said, no contemplation of boundless naval schemes. His plea was for such as were necessarily implied by the political conditions of the times, to achieve which was to a certain extent a matter of life and death for Germany, and it was his bounden duty to insist upon them. The Emperor has also presented to the Reichstag a tabular statement illustrating his views as to the German naval needs. We note that, by recent Imperial order, the old battleships Konig Wilhelm, Kaiser, and Deutschland have been removed to the category of first-class cruisers.

The Commandants of Australia—six of them—meet every year as a sort of Council of War. The idea is a good one, but although these conferences have been inspired by General Tulloch, Owen, Hatton, and Sir C. H. Smith, they have not yet formulated, unless upon paper, any defence scheme, or induced the several Governments to procure more modern armament and the best smokeless powder. They have simply met, and, like a Parliament of Elizabeth—done nothing. But we do not blame the gallant officers, who are made tools of by indifferent and vaguely patriotic Ministers for defence. There is plenty of business on the Agenda, but the officers find that Ministers will be dangerously slow to carry out any of the Conference ideas. A federal defence scheme is said to exist upon paper, but if a Wolseley or a Roberts landed to take charge of the forces it would puzzle their great and experienced organising powers to find the federal force, when wanted at one point, and to depend upon them" at the right place, at the right time." Had the Ministers of each colony been madly in earnest to carry out the resolutions of the Commandants Conferences, they would have done so long ago. But they put the colonies to a deal of expense, whilst they neither act upon the military advice of annual reports, nor of a conference.

The mobile defence of Tunis has now been definitely constituted. Hitherto the Condor has been detached from the Mediterranean upon the Tunisian coasts, with a second-class torpedo-boat at Bizerta. This arrangement was felt to be quite insufficient, and the estimates of 1897 having provided for a depot ship and the stationing of two torpedo-boats, Admiral Besnard has added to this force three other boats, of which two are of the first class. The depot ship is the old third class cruiser Talisman, and the torpedo-boats are three of the first class and two of the second. The Condor still remains upon the coast.

The French Extra-Parliamentary Commission pursues its obscure investigations, and appears almost to have dropped out of its place in practical polities. It has, however, as we learn, just adopted all the conclusions of M. Cabart-Danneville in relation to coast defence. These we have already on previous occasions partly explained. The defence of the coasts is proposed to be confided wholly to the Navy, and the naval department for this work would employ the Marine artillery and infantry, the men of the Maritime Inscription, and others who have served in the Fleet and in the reserve, and have been transferred to the Territorial Army. The torpedo-boats would be increased, and guard-ships be stationed by Rochefort and Corsica. The defence of the menaced positions of the Cotentin and Corsica would be organised. For the former a squadron would be maintained in the Channel, Cherbourg would be fortified on the land side, there would be fixed batteries at the landing place, mounted artillery would be in readiness, and the railway from Cherbourg to Caen would be doubled. In Corsica the port of Bonifacio is proposed to be improved, a coaling depot to be established at Ajaccio, and other defensive preparations to be made. The railway line from Brest to Rennes would be doubled, Bizerta would receive a considerable armament, and the approaches to Cherbourg and Brest would be made more secure. These are not new views, but they are now likely to be urged upon the Government again.

It may be taken as a mark of the changing conditions in the East that the Russian journals report that the naval and military academies at Tientsin now include courses for the teaching of the Russian language. The naval cadets are to be taught by a Chinese who has learnt the language, while Russian courses are also introduced at the Shanghai arsenal and the naval and military academies of Nankin. Further, Russo-Chinese schools have been opened in northern China, at Tientsin and elsewhere, and others are proposed. We learn that a steel cruiser of about 18,000 tons, which has been built for the Pei-Yang fleet in the arsenal of Foochow, has reached Tientsin, where she is to be used at present as a school for cadets. She has received a quickfiring-armament at Port Arthur.

The officers on the Retired List of the Belgian Army assembled on Saturday last in Brussels to here the reading of General Brialmont's address to the King on the military question. It opened by referring to the emotion caused by the tenour of His Majesty's address to the delegates of the Senate and the Chamber at the New Year reception at the Palace, and declared that the organisation of the Belgian Army was never more defective than at present, and that the military system had been awaiting amendment for twenty-five years. It also expresses the opinion that sixty-five years of peace and prosperity have enervated the nations; 120,000 men stationed on the Meuse would represent the salvation of Belgium in the event of war between France and Germany, but that arrangement could only be effected by the abolition of the actual system of conscription, and the remodelling of the Army. In conclusion, the long letter entreated the King to dissolve Parliament and appeal to the country.

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MANLY CONDUCT OF A DOCTOR.

ENGINE drivers have many narrow escapes, of which the public never hears : nor are their dangers confined to the active risks of their calling. The *South Wale Daily Star* newspaper brings to light an interesting case, which illustrates this. It appears that a Mr. John South, of 30, St. Michael Street, Newport, Monmouth, was for many years an engine driver on the Great Western Railway, but he retired from active duty on reaching his sixtieth year, in good health.

About a year ago, however, he was taken suddenly ill.

"I always felt thoroughly tired out," said he, "and I had severe pain at the small of my back, as well as pains in the back of my head and side of my face."

His sufferings were very severe, and after two or three weeks he went to a very able doctor for them, and also for a violent cold which he had contracted. The doctor gave him medicine for the cold, but informed him that the pains in his head were "rumbling rheumatics," and that he could really do nothing at all to cure them.

In consequence of this candid and manly admission, the doctor only paid him a couple of visits. The pains seemed to get worse, and though not actually confined to his bed, he was unable to get about or do work of any description. He kept a look-out in the papers for anything which might bring relief, and shortly after read an account of the public attention excited by the cures effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People in cases very similar to his own. He procured a box, and followed religiously the instructions.

When half the box, or perhaps a little more, had been taken, the pains began to get easier, the spasms in the face being neither so frequent nor so severe. This result encouraged him to continue, and the improvement was rapid and continuous until by the time he had taken about two and a half boxes he was completely cured, and felt as well as he ever did in his life, notwithstanding his 60 years. Since that time he has felt only slight twinges of rheumatics, and a single pill has always proved sufficient to subdue them.

Mr. South said he thought the Pills a wonderful medicine. He always kept a box in the house that they might be at hand, in case a tonic should be needed, and would not be without them for anything. He was now able to get about and work, and was surprisingly active.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are an unfailing cure for all diseases caused by a tropical climate ; also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, locomotor ataxy, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, and prostration ; also diseases of the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are a splendid tonic, and restore pale and sallow complexions to the glow of health ; a specific for all troubles peculiar to the female sex ; and in men they effect a radical cure of all cases arising from worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature.

These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, of 46, Holborn Viaduct, London, England, represented wholesale and retail by Messrs. Treacher & Co., Ltd., by whom the Pills will be sent to any part of India in glass bottles, with pink wrapper bearing the full name, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Special prices for quantities. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred.

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the man got very wet. The wetting gave him a cold. The cold, neglected, developed to a cough. The cough sent him to a bed of sickness. A dose of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, taken at the start, would have nipped the cold in the bud and saved the sickness, suffering, and expense. The household remedy for colds, coughs, and all lung troubles, is

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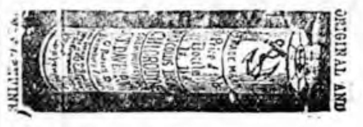

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Branch Mumbra, between Tanna and Kalyan.

Horses ! Horses !!

Also new horses arrived to-day from Cape of GoodHope 1st time in Bombay. Walers, Arabs Persians and other Horses, Racers, Chargers, Hunters, Race and Polo Ponies, and Remounts. Walers trained to Saddle and Single and Double Harness.

I have opened a Branch Stable at Mumbra, which was visited by the Officer Commanding 3rd Hyderabad Contingent, Aurungabad, who purchased 27 Remounts.

As mentioned above all sorts of Horses are ready for sale, every convenience afforded to visitors. For particulars see Handbills enclosed in issue of "Bombay Gazette, " of 19th February."

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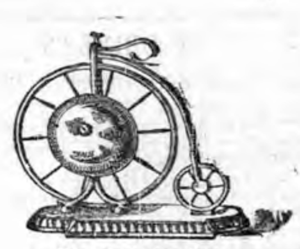

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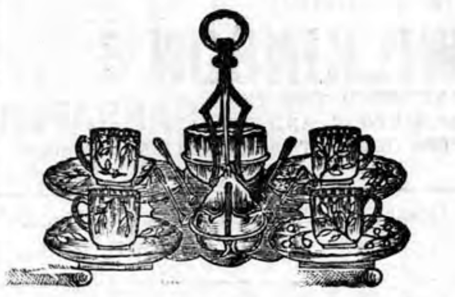

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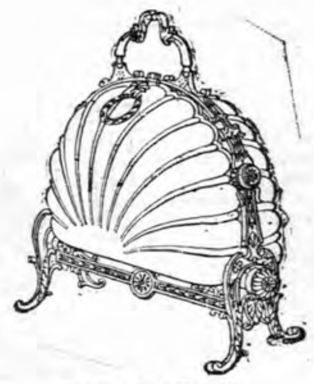

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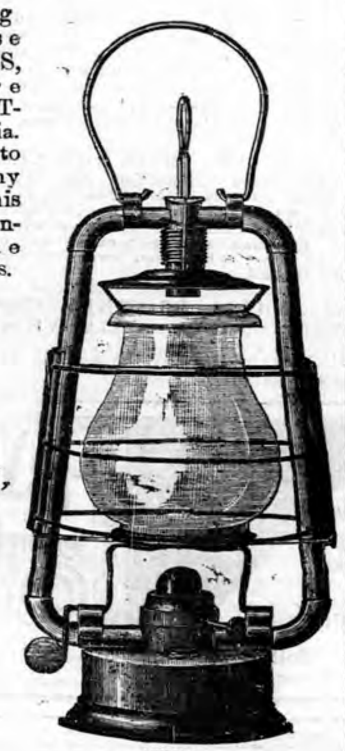

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